THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 10 and 14.

Nazis Renew Red Assault; Pay Raise at Lawrence; No Oil for Japan Tanker

The World's Day—August 15, 1941

Russia: Fresh Nazi Offensive Reported

Fresh German offensive all along the line in Russia was reported from Moscow as fighting went on on the Finnish and Smolensk fronts. [Page 8.]

Germans admitted that the campaign in South Ukraine had been slowed down by rains. They claimed, however, capture of the big industrial center of Krivoi Rog.

Russians denied German claims to have surrounded Odessa and Nikolaev. They admitted, however, withdrawal from Pervomaisk and Kilkovgrad, 100 miles northwest of Nikolaev.

New England: Woolen Workers Get Wage Increase

First new wage advance in woolen industry became effective today at Pacific Mills in Lawrence, Mass. [Page 4.]

Gasless week ends for the Eastern Seaboard may be announced today. Longer "gasless" periods were thought possible. [Page 1]

William D. Hassett, member of the White House secretariat, now at Swampscott, said that President Roosevelt will land at a New England port tomorrow morning. [Page 1.]

New England Senators and Representatives are on opposite sides of the fence regarding the Roosevelt-Churchill statement. [Page 4.]

National: Nippon Tanker Sails Without Oil

San Pedro, Calif.—The Japanese tanker Nitiei Maru sailed without the 75,000-barrel oil cargo for which the Export Control Administration issued a license. The Japanese were unable to withdraw the necessary funds from the Federal Reserve Bank to pay for the cargo.

Air and Sea: Britain's Atlantic Position Better

Britain's position in the Battle of the Atlantic is "very much better" than in the early summer because of widening operations against German submarines and "most valuable" United States assistance, authoritative sources declared.

"Especially large fires" were started in Hannover, Germany, last night when more than 300 RAF bombers invaded the Reich for heavy assaults on Hannover, Brunswick, and Magdeburg, the British reported today.

British attacks were made on the docks at Rotterdam and Boulogne. Loss of 12 planes was acknowledged.

Berlin claimed eight British bombers were shot down in an attempt to attack the German Capital.

Africa: British Annihilate Garrison

At besieged Tobruk, a British fighting patrol surprised an enemy strongpoint, annihilating the garrison. Despite heavy duststorms, British patrols continued active.

German and Italian planes combined in bombing Tobruk.

Italy claimed its Air Force, sweeping along the North African coast, scored hits on a British destroyer east of Sidi Barrani, Egypt, and on a 3,000-ton tanker off Tobruk.

German air raiders attacked the Ismailia airport near the western end of the Suez Canal.

Washington: Passport Requirements Revised

American citizens or aliens desiring to enter or leave the United States after Sept. 1 will be required to secure entry or exit permits under new regulations reported under preparation by the State and Justice Departments.

Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, urged more and more American tanks, planes, and foodstuffs be sent to England that Britain may more vigorously prosecute the war against Germany. [Page 8.]

An account of expenditures under the Lend-Lease Act program was asked by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia as reports increased that a new $7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation would be asked.

Severe restrictions on installment buying for automobiles, refrigerators, and many similar consumer goods were expected to be imposed within a short time following a meeting of the Federal Reserve Board.

France: Nazis Warn Against New Outbreaks

German authorities warned the entire population of Occupied France that it would be held responsible as a whole for outbreaks such as occurred in Paris this week.

Middle East: French Influence in Syria Safe

French influence in Syria will be dominant under assurances given by the British Government, an exchange of diplomatic letters disclosed.

Syria was expected to draw closer to both Britain and Turkey, possibly joining the Anglo-Turkish Saadabad non-aggression pacts. [Page 8.]

The Corinth Canal, strategic waterway between the Peloponnesus and the mainland of Greece, has been wrecked by two bombing attacks, the RAF Middle East Command claimed.

On the Island of Sicily the RAF bombed the Axis submarine base at Augusta and started fires at Syracuse.

In the Orient: Chinese Claim Hsiaoyi Taken

Chinese capture of the town of Hsiaoyi, Shansi Province, held by the Japanese for three and a half years, was claimed today in a Central News Agency dispatch.

At Chungking, Japanese attempts to open a second straight week of bombing were frustrated by mist blanketing the Free China Capital.

Vice-Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, shot twice by an assassin yesterday, was not seriously injured, Koh Ishii, Government spokesman announced.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

WARM COOLER RAIN FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Draft Bill Tops Tasks Waiting For President

Cotton 'freezing,' gas rations, and tax debate among issues requiring his attention.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Half a dozen major matters wait on President Roosevelt's desk for his return to the Capital following his historic sea visit with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, which took him away Aug. 3.

Foremost is the draft bill, which passed the House 203-202, and which the Senate yesterday approved, with all the House changes, 37 to 19. The bill authorizes extension of Army service by 18 months. Senate action in approving House changes makes a conference unnecessary and avoids a second House roll call.

Another bill designed to freeze cotton and wheat stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, which deprives the Administration of weapons of price control, may bring Mr. Roosevelt's veto. This measure also waits on his desk, for approval or disapproval. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, have attacked the bill, whose enactment it is charged would make it difficult to curb runaway prices.

Henderson Disapproves

Price Administrator Leon Henderson also has indicated disapproval of the plan. Whether Congress would override a presidential veto remains to be seen.

Mr. Roosevelt's new "Ministry of Economic Warfare," under Vice-President Wallace, has met in his absence and outlined two undisclosed courses of economic action. Mr. Roosevelt's final approval of this step, like many other matters, waits on his return.

Mr. Roosevelt may be asked to intervene in the Senate's rejection of an appropriation item of $1,347,000,000 requested by the War Department for a reservoir of tanks, artillery, and self-propelled artillery mounts. The House approved the special ordnance item.

Senate tax discussion is approaching a point where Mr. Roosevelt's voice may have telling effect in the final decision. The House committee discussing price-control legislation, which many observers believe is an urgent necessity, has gone on a month's vacation although Mr. Henderson declares the country stands on the "brink of inflation." The committee apparently feels the country will wait on the brink till it gets back.

Gas Rationing Up

The question of gas rationing in the East and of daylight-saving time to save power, are matters about which Mr. Roosevelt may have the final say. The President also may have strong feelings about the proposal to erect a new $36,000,000 War Department Building over in Arlington, Va., rather than in the District of Columbia, which the Senate has approved by an eight-vote majority.

Britain and America Map War Moves; Campaign to Crush Naziism Is First; 'Eight-Point' Peace Plan Final Goal

© Harris & Ewing

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill With Their Chief Aides

Flanked by their military and naval advisers, the two are shown at their historic meeting aboard the British battleship Prince of Wales, on Aug. 10, "somewhere in the Atlantic." In the back row, left to right, are: Harry Hopkins, Lend-Lease Administrator; W. Averell Harriman, Lend-Lease Expediter in London; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet; Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army; Gen. Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, U. S. Navy, and Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff.

Faster production of supplies for Britain and Russia seen as Roosevelt task.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Further defense moves by the United States, implementing joint strategy plans agreed to by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, are expected to follow quickly upon the President's early return to the Capital, it was stated in informed quarters today.

Even in advance of the President's return to Washington Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at his press conference this noon announced that he would welcome indorsement of the Anglo-American peace principles by Russia and other countries.

He indicated that there might be some announcement soon concerning Russia, possibly envisaging a three-power meeting of American, British and Russian experts on the war needs of the Soviet Union.

There is no doubt in Washington that the Eight-Point declaration of peace aims represents merely the first, not the complete, fruition of the Anglo-American war council at sea.

It already is apparent here that the defense authorities are preparing to embark on a still more closely co-ordinated program of supply production which will put the strongest pressure behind stepping up essential aid to both Britain and Russia.

This is the primary mission and is expected to be the main result of the presence in Washington of Lord Beaverbrook, Canadian-born British Minister of Supply, who flew directly from the Roosevelt-Churchill conference ship.

Lend-Lease Appropriation

The new $6,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation, announced in these columns earlier this week, will be put into final shape and presented to Congress quickly as essential to provide Britain with the heavy armaments, particularly bombers and tanks, required to enable the Allies to take the decisive initiative against Germany.

There is no evidence to support the view, and no informed observer who holds the view, that President Roosevelt has undertaken any commitment to carry the United States into a "shooting war," but there is no doubt that the conversations, first aboard a British and later aboard an American warship, reached understandings well beyond the peace initiative.

In other words, while the President and the Prime Minister disclosed their hopes for winning the peace, they have kept to themselves plans for winning the war. It is the consensus in Washington that these plans were advanced to a new stage of parallel policy and that they will become known shortly through acts, not words. The best information in the Capital is that they embrace these points:

1. They mark a new advance in the more complete fusion of the Anglo-American war effort against Hitlerism.

2. They give Britain the assurance and a blueprint of plans by which the President intends to fulfill his pledge that the lend-lease goods will be delivered to the other side of the Atlantic.

Action Against Japan

3. They reach to wide agreement on the common action which the two countries will take if Japan starts to spread the war in the Far East, an action illustrated by the decision announced in London, Aug. 14, banning all exports to Japan.

4. They envisage concerted action toward Vichy if France moves to yield its Empire to the use of the Nazis. Mr. Roosevelt has publicly and officially declared that the United States will not permit Hitler to seize the approaches to the Western Hemisphere, and it is agreed here that if French Dakar is to be prevented from being given over for the convenience of the Axis, joint United States and British occupation will be required.

5. They suggest the early establishment of a joint "high command" of British and American military and production experts to co-ordinate procurement of arms and to work out together the most effective allocation of war supplies between the United States, Britain, and Russia.

6. They insure that there will be no separate capitulation to Hitler appeasement seductions, that there will be no negotiated

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

U. S. and Britain: Trustees for Future Peace; Action Held Needed to Implement 'Eight Points'

"Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other. . . ."

—POINT ONE in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration of Aug. 14, 1941.

By Argus

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The question "What are the democracies fighting for?" has at last received an answer.

The leaders of the last two democracies left in the great struggle for survival have met and produced a workable charter for international relations of the future.

Both in the timing and the content, the Roosevelt-Churchill

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Pointing to Peace

The Roosevelt-Churchill declaration—eight points setting out the broad peace aims of the two great democracies—is expected to form the cornerstone of the order which America and Britain seek to establish in the post-war world.

The eight points are the subject of eight articles by staff specialists of The Christian Science Monitor, one devoted to each separate section of the declaration. The first article appears in an adjoining column.

President Again Defers Return From Sea Parley

President Roosevelt today deferred for one more day his landing on American soil following his momentous Atlantic conference with Prime Minister Churchill aboard British and American warships.

Whereabout of the two principals—heads of the world's two greatest democracies—still were not made public today, although it was announced the major meeting took place last Sunday in the Captain's cabin of the new British battleship Prince of Wales.

Presumably, Mr. Churchill is headed for London, most likely aboard a British warship, and Mr. Roosevelt is believed proceeding down the New England coast—once more on the White House yacht Potomac.

An indication that the President will land very shortly came when his special train, which has stood for the past 12 days in South Station, Boston, moved out this afternoon and headed north in the direction of Rockland, Maine.

Nothing official is to be given out, however, until 8 o'clock tonight when William D. Hassett, assistant Presidential Secretary, has promised to make known the time and place of the President's coming ashore for a speedy rail trip back to Washington.

First personal comment by Mr.

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

By Mallory Browne

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 15—Britain today acclaims the meeting of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt as the political turning point of the war and welcomes with enthusiasm the eight-point "charter of freedom for all men" which emerged from the historic encounter on the "battlefield of the Atlantic."

But underneath this acclamation and enthusiasm and new hope, which is genuine and widespread and heartfelt, there is also a quietly insistent note of warning.

The press of Britain, both in London and in the Provinces, is unanimous in hailing the meeting and emphasizing its tremendous import. The people of Britain, as a whole sincerely share this opinion. But it would be a serious mistake to ignore the view of the man-in-the-street which one heard on many sides today.

Action Is Needed

His view is that it is all important not to leave the outcome of this dramatic meeting at sea in its present stage of words and general principles: it must be translated into early actions, into effective deeds; and it must be guaranteed against the sort of tragic reversal or renunciation which shattered the hopes of the world when America rejected President Wilson's efforts to win the peace after the last war.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were reported in London to be planning to send a communication to Joseph Stalin proposing a meeting in Moscow between Mr. Stalin and his war chiefs on one hand and high British and American officials on the other.

Such a meeting might discuss not only the types of supplies which the United States and Britain are to send to Russia and in what amounts, but also the strategical position of the Red armies.

The Soviet Army's position in Siberia also is to be reviewed, the Associated Press said.

The note of warning ought not to be exaggerated. It is a very minor note compared with the crashing dominant chord of acclamation and appreciation which marks the public's reception here of the announcement of the meeting of Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt.

But it is not a note that can be neglected, because it is in tune with these new times. It is in accord with the serious thoughtfulness of the people here, and arises less out of the lack of idealism than out of determination to see

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Daytime Milk Deliveries Only Planned for Gasoline Saving

While gasoline conservators along the Eastern Seaboard anxiously awaited word from Washington on rumored "gasless week ends," Massachusetts milk dealers met with State conservation officials and agreed to operate on economical winter daytime delivery schedules and save many hundreds of gallons of "gas". They rejected a proposed plan of joint deliveries.

After a three-hour conference with David H. Howie, Massachusetts Conservator, the milk dealers agreed upon a six-point "gas"-saving program, as follows:

1. Abandonment of all "midnight" milk routes; deliveries in the future only between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. Delivery and collection can now be combined on the same trip, it is pointed out. This is the "winter schedule" applied the year round.

2. Elimination of all special deliveries except in case of emergency. No special delivery after 5 p. m.

3. Overhauling of motors for gasoline efficiency.

4. No idling motors.

5. Encouragement to drivers to park the truck and deliver to several neighboring customers on foot.

6. Employee support of the "gas"-saving program in off hours.

With regard to joint company deliveries, it was agreed that "vans"—not the present small trucks—would be required, and that little "gas" saving would result.

A suggestion that Sunday deliveries be abandoned was also rejected on the ground that milk is a "24-hour product."

Oil Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes was momentarily expected to announce drastic measures of "rigid control," including "gas" station closing on Saturdays, Sundays, and possibly one or two other days of the week.

Word reaching Boston was that a complete system of rationing is still not in the offing.

In its place, Washington now plans to close service stations several days each week, so that one continuous "gasless" period would face motorists, it is said. Failing this, "gasless week ends" were described as "highly possible."

They Seek to Speed U. S. War Aid

Wide World

Viscount Halifax, Lord Beaverbrook and 'Franklin'

Britain's Minister of Supply, Lord Beaverbrook, who took part in the historic sea conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, confers a few pats in the British Embassy in Washington on "Franklin," the Anglo-American dachshund pet of Viscountess Halifax as the dog rests contentedly on the knee of British Ambassador Viscount Halifax.

Lord Beaverbrook acts to speed U. S. war aid: Page 8.

Pacific Woolen Mills in Lawrence Grant Another 10 P. C. Wage Increase

Girl Cooks of the Americas Aid Hemisphere Solidarity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP BONNIE BRAE, East Otis, Mass., Aug. 15—If you should smell corned beef and cabbage cooking in Brazil, or feijoada brewing in Maine, think nothing of it. Anything can happen after International Cooking Day at the Western Hemisphere Encampment of 160 Girl Scouts and Girl Guides.

Each one of the 23 Girl Guides from the Western Hemisphere countries has come prepared to cook her native dish at Bonnie Brae. Laura Tarquinio from Brazil even brought all the makings with her, slipping them through the customs without even a duty toll.

The customs officer shook his head at first, as he looked over the huge basket filled with Brazilian vegetables and seasonings. No could do, he said. But Laura smiled, and when Laura Tarquinio smiles, things happen.

"Oh, a Girl Guide?" The customs official thawed immediately. His son was a Boy Scout. He beamed and motioned her on. "Take it along. No duty."

Laura Will Make Feijoada

Laura will make the favorite Brazilian dish of feijoada. It contains beans, dried meat, bacon, ham, onions, and seasonings.

Corn locro is the dish of Argentina. Irma Acuna will show American Girl Scouts how it's made. Irma is 16, speaks no English, but has a roughish smile that makes friends in any language.

Corn locro, explained Irma through an interpreter when finally cornered on the porch of the main lodge of the camp, is a heavy soup containing ground corn, meats, sausages, onions, and garlic.

Winifred Lewis from St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, petite and quiet, was collecting autographs, but obligingly paused to consult her recipe book. Stuffed egg plant will be her dish. Bread crumbs, onion, eggs, milk, some of the inside of the egg plant, and perhaps meat will go into Winifred's concoction. It may be either baked or fried, she said.

Monica Mandeville of Barbados will serve fish and floats when her turn comes. It is really very simple, she confided. Just salt fish cakes, and the floats are rather like waffles, made of flour, water and seasoning.

A native dish of Trinidad is chicken pelau. Joyce Elaine Crooks will prepare it. It is made of chicken and rice, with lots of seasoning.

A salada will be Lygia Daurado da Gama's dish from Brazil. It is a salad made of lobster or shrimp, with potatoes, and mayonnaise with eggs.

Fish and brewis will be on the menu when Iris Crocker of Newfoundland is chef. The salt fish is soaked overnight, according to Iris. Some hard tack is soaked with it. It is boiled in the morning and may be eaten with molasses or any other syrup preferred.

Immediately popular on her arrival in camp was Maria Adelaida Palacios from Mexico City. Her special dish will be green peppers and nut sauce.

Ah, a B'iled Dinner!

New England's contribution to the feast will be a boiled dinner. Barbara Kingston of Melrose will show the girls a thing or two about corned beef and cabbage.

Cooking, as a matter of fact, is a Girl Scout requirement, and during the two weeks Encampment which will end Aug. 25, the girls will prepare their own breakfasts and suppers. The only joint meal of the day will be dinner, prepared by the camp cook, and served in the main dining room.

The girls take turn waiting on tables and washing dishes. A typical camp day schedule calls for rising at 7 a. m., preparation of breakfast by each unit at 8, capers (meaning chores), start of the day's activities at 10, with swimming, boating, riding, craft work, painting, followed by a rest period.

Afternoons are free for any expedition the girls may decide upon, with the evening reserved for a general get together in the lodge.

Finny Deluge Of Ground Fish Twice Last Year's

More than twice as much fresh ground fish was brought to the Boston Fish Pier in May than came in during the corresponding month a year ago, it was disclosed today by figures prepared by the Boston office of the United States Fish and Wild Life Service's Market News Service.

Receipts in May amounted to 29,550,248 pounds, contrasted with 14,513,889 pounds in May of last year, the figures show. For the first five months of 1941 there were 123,510,338 pounds brought to Boston, compared with 88,980,352 pounds for the similar period of 1940.

Prices to the fishermen averaged 2.84 cents a pound in May, compared with 3.54 cents the previous May. For the first five months of this year the average price was 3.51 cents, compared with 3.84 cents for the similar period a year previously.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Model Yacht Regatta sponsored by the Metropolitan Junior Model Yacht Association. At the Charles River Lagoon, 9:30 a. m.

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff will discuss "Egypt, Greece, Rome." At 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10

Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Paul Parker Photo

Girl Scouts and Guides Mix Dishes

Top: Maria Adelaida Palacios, Girl Guide from Mexico City, Mexico, shows a Girl Scout from the United States how to prepare green peppers in nut sauce at the Western Hemisphere Encampment of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides at Camp Bonnie Brae, East Otis, Mass. Bottom: Laura Tarquinio of Bahia, Brazil, tells Mae Mowrey from Miami, Florida, how she brought a basket of Bazilian food through the customs in order to make her Brazilian dish of feijoada.

Nichols Again To Seek Chair In Mayoralty

Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols will be a candidate for the mayoralty of Boston in the autumn elections, he disclosed today when he filed application for nomination papers at Boston City Hall.

Mayor of Boston from 1926 to 1930, Mr. Nichols captured 55,247 votes in an unsuccessful campaign for a second term, in the 1937 mayoralty contest. He finished third. In the 1933 mayoralty race, he trailed the successful candidate, Frederick W. Mansfield, by less than 2,000 votes, receiving a total of 68,312.

Mr. Nichols is a Republican. When questioned at City Hall concerning his campaign platform this year, he replied: "No comment. It is still too early to talk politics."

Mr. Nichols is said to be an especially popular candidate with the city employees, toward whom he was quite generous during his administration.

Political observers do not anticipate that Mr. Nichols can rally a united Republican vote. In 1937 he was opposed by Henry Parkman, Jr., influential Boston attorney, who worked for the election of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. Whether Mr. Parkman will take part in this year's campaign is not yet known. The present Corporation Counsel of Boston, Robert Cutler, is also expected to win substantial Republican support for Mr. Tobin this year.

In 1937 Mr. Nichols had the support of the Innes-Bottomley group of Back Bay.

Active campaigning is not expected to get under way in the municipal election much before Labor Day, although Mayor Tobin, who plans to seek a second term, and other aspirants to office, are now perfecting their campaign organizations.

Mr. Nichols was accompanied to City Hall by his son, Clark S. Nichols. The candidate lives at 796 Center Street, Jamaica Plain.

Brookline Plans Defense Schools

Air-raid precaution and civilian defense schools in Brookline will be opened next month by the Brookline Committee on Public Safety.

Eighteen Brookline men who have completed instruction in air-raid precautions and 54 women of the town who have finished a course of study in civilian defense will serve as instructors.

Scot Sees Another Salzburg In Berkshire Music Center

Young William Edgar Curtis of Edinburgh would like to be driving an ambulance in Scotland.

Instead, he's a student conductor in the auditing class of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky at the Berkshire Music Center—the only member from overseas in this year's enrollment of 340 students.

Not that studying under the great conductor isn't one of the greatest thrills of his life, he quickly explained. It isn't that. It's just that now, with his country in the war, he would naturally prefer to be there in its service.

He found deferment hard to accept, he confessed, as we strolled down over the sloping lawns of "Tanglewood," home of the Music Center in Lenox, and seated ourselves on the grass-upholstered roots of an elm tree. Below us, Lake Mahkeenac lay cozily cupped in the neighborly Berkshire Hills.

It was several months, he related, before he gave up his quest for military service and turned again to the continuation of his musical career. Behind, were five years of study at Edinburgh University under Sir Donald Tovey, three years of hard work on the Continent, including instruction under Rudolph Serkin in Switzerland.

Ahead, he had hoped, would be a career in conducting. It was with a joy not untinged with regret, therefore, that he finally left Scotland in February of 1940 to become a student in conducting under Fritz Reiner at the Curtis Institute of Music.

The blond, Scottish youth came to the Center for the first time this summer on a scholarship from the Institute. He said little about himself as a musician. But he did not need to. To be a member of Dr. Koussevitzky's class is recognition of merit in itself.

At the headquarters of the Music Center, the comment had been "very promising," and confirmation of this lay on the ground beside the young conductor. It was in his brief case—the score of Aaron Copland's "Outdoor Overture." He had just been assigned to conduct it at a concert of the junior student orchestra.

For the Music Center, now in its second season, young Curtis has unbounded enthusiasm. "It is destined to become the Salzburg of America," he predicted, and added that "there is nothing Europe would be happier to see than something fine built up here."

He has gained much here, he confided, and the highlight of it all "is just seeing and hearing Dr. Koussevitzky at work—it's really the centerpiece of the whole thing."

J. R.

From Overseas for Music

William Edgar Curtis, Edinburgh, Scotland

Mr. Curtis is a scholarship student in conducting at the Berkshire Music Center, Lenox, Mass. Here he is shown calling around at "Tanglewood" house for his mail after his class with Dr. Koussevitzky.

'Tanglewood' Expects Crowd Minus Halifax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 15—Despite the slight pinch of gasoline restriction and the sudden cancellation of the visit of Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, for the Tanglewood Gala Benefit tonight, it is estimated that more than 8,500 people from all parts of the United States will converge upon this picturesque capital of music for the grand climax of the Berkshire Music Festival.

Word came from Lord Halifax that he would be unable to leave Washington to be present at the concert. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, so far as is known, will be present tonight as a guest of honor, as will also Dr. Lewis Perry, Headmaster of Phillips Exeter Academy, and Dr. James Phinney Baxter, 3d, President of Williams College.

The remainder of the program, including addresses, music by the bands, the Boston Symphony Orchestra concert, performances by students of the Music Center, and even dancing on the wide lawns of Tanglewood, with a finale of brilliant fireworks, will go on as scheduled, with the proceeds of the affair going to the United Service Organizations and the British War Relief Society.

A motorized convoy of soldiers and Army bandsmen have already bivouaced on the grounds and are ready to take part in the grand program this evening. The visit of the Camp Edwards soldiers is a return compliment to Dr. Serge Koussevitzky for his call at the Camp last May, when he conducted the nine bands of the 26th Division.

He will conduct the bands again tonight, and 60 selected Army bandsmen will join with Dr. Koussevitzky's orchestra in the "1812 Overture" by Tchaikovsky. The contingent numbers 250 members of the combined Camp bands, with 70 other soldiers whose duties range from driving to cooking.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Mrs. Knox are among the sponsors for the benefit, as are also the six Governors of the New England States, the Trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and the Berkshire Symphonic Festival.

The order of the evening will be:

5:30 Combined Bands of the 26th Division, led by Serge Koussevitzky.

6:00 Berkshire Music Center on parade — Symphony concert; opera; chamber concert.

6:45 The Manifestation Speakers—Mrs. Roosevelt, Dr. Perry, Dr. Baxter.

7:30 Lawn party and supper.

9:00 Gala concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

10:30 Distribution of prizes.

10:45 Fireworks.

Former NYA Official Heads Maine Education

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 15 (AP)—Harry V. Gilson, of Eastport, former National Youth Administration official, today became State Education Commissioner.

Mr. Gilson, who replaced Dr. Bertram E. Packard of Augusta, was administered the oath of office by Deputy Attorney General Sanford L. Fogg in the presence of Gov. Sumner Sewall and newsmen. Governor Sewall appointed Mr. Gilson for a three-year term.

Immediately after taking the oath, Mr. Gilson went into private conference with his predecessor.

Labor Board Considers Vote In Case of Arlington Mills

A 10 per cent raise, the first reported this summer in the woolen industry, went into effect today in Pacific Mills at Lawrence, Mass.

Pacific Mills is one of the big three at Lawrence, which is the largest center of wool manufacturing in the country.

A previous 10 per cent increase was given by the company on May 9. This was part of a general wage advance throughout the industry.

By its second raise of the past four months, Pacific Mills stepped out today in front of the industry with a higher wage scale.

The company has about 6,000 workers. The two other leaders in Lawrence are the American Woolen Company and Arlington Mills.

As a result of the current strike at Arlington Mills, a conference was set today by the Boston office of the National Labor Relations Board for the purpose of working out a consent election if possible. The conference was arranged for 2 p. m. Monday.

Officials of the company and of the rival unions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Ameriacn Federation of Labor agreed to participate.

Operations at Arlington Mills were further retarded today by mass picketing at a gate to a spinning mill. Pickets of the A. F. of L. who have been stationed at every gate were concentrated in a narrow street where they discouraged entrance at the gate there. While enough workers were blocked off to shut down this spinning mill, the other continued running. No violence occurred.

South Barre Move

SOUTH BARRE, Mass., Aug. 15 (AP)—About 600 employees of the South Barre Wool Combing Company, scene of violent labor clashes in 1939, walked out yesterday and then agreed at a night meeting to return at once.

Bruno Ratane, district organizer for the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Textile Workers Union, said the walkout was "unauthorized." His union is bargaining agent.

About 300 left work at 10 a. m. and another 300 failed to report at the 3 p. m. shift. Last night Mr. Ratane addressed workers who agreed to return with the 10 p. m. shift, on which about 350 work. The others will return today, Mr. Ratane said.

Kerr Mill Election

The local office of the National Labor Relations Board received today an order from the Board directing an election in the Kerr Mill of the American Thread Company in Fall River. An independent union, the Weavers Protective Association, and the Textile Workers Union of the C. I. O. will compete.

Broad Talks on World Peace Open in Conway, N. H., Aug. 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONWAY, N. H., Aug. 15—By way of putting its slogan, "In time of war, prepare for peace," into practical use, the World Fellowship will open its World Government Convention at its new center here on Aug. 27. The 15 sessions, coverig a five-day period through Aug. 31, will be devoted to addresses by prominent peace leaders, and to open discussions designed to achieve a workable basis for the common brotherhood of nations.

Calling together people of all races, faiths, nationalities and types of consciousness, the Fellowship is pledged to the development of an "effective consciousness of the world-wide, freely diversified unity of life, and to help promote the practical realization of that world-wide unity in a world-wide government, of, for, and by the whole world's people."

Plans for Opening Day

Morning sessions on the opening day will be devoted to visits to the Fellowship Lodge and grounds of what formerly was known as the old Draper estate, together with an outline of the Convention's origins, plans, and purposes, by Charles F. Weller, President of the Fellowship, and Eugenia W. Weller, Secretary.

In the afternoon Laurence E. Bunker, representing Clarence K. Streit, author of "Federal Union" and "Union Now," will lead the discussion on "World Federal Union—Your Job and Mine." India and World Government also will be discussed by the Rev. Ramkrishna Shahu Modak, of Ahmednagar, India. That evening the subject of "Resurgent Democracy" will be taken up under the leadership of Miss Amy Woods, of South Duxbury and Brookline, Mass.

On Thursday, "The Creative Formula for World Government" will be outlined by Stephen Whitham, of White River Junction, Vt. Percival Chubb, of St. Louis, Mo., will lead in the discussion of "The Essentials of a Lasting Peace: Interdepencence, Social Justice, and Good Will." And, that after noon, "A Blind Spot in World Politics" will be the subject of an address by Guy Irving Burch, Director of the Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D. C. John Pratt Whitman, artist, of the Forest Art Gallery, Tamworth, N. H., will lead in the discussion of "Utopia, A Plan and Not a Dream."

Phase Involving Farmers

On Friday, Henry B. Stevens, Acting Director of the General Extension Service, University of New Hampshire, will discuss "How Farmers are Planning for a Post-war World." "Youth in Reconstruction" will be the subject of an address by Agnes Ryan, of Durham, N. H., and Charles H. Davis, of Bass River, Mass., will lead in the discussion of "World Government, the Only Road to Peace."

That evening, Prof. M. N. Chatterjee, from India, will take up the subject, "Who Owns the Future?" and Prof. Henry W. L. Dana, of Cambridge, Mass., will lead in discussing the subject, "A Better Way Than War."

"Dynamic Democracy and World Peace" will be the subject of an address on Saturday by Dr. Frederick Kettner, Founder and President of the Biosophical Institute, devoted to Character and Peace Education, New York City. Representative Arthur W. Mitchell (D), of Illinois, will speak on "Good Will, the Foundation of Peace," and Lola M. Lloyd, of Winnetka, Ill., will lead in a discussion of "Unity for America—and for Humanity."

On Sunday morning the Rev. Lawrence R. Howard, of Thompson, Conn., will speak on "An Act of God." That afternoon Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, will take up the subject of "What Choice of World Government Have We?" Concluding the Convention, Prof. Charilaos Lagoudakis, of Greece, special representative of the Trustees of Athens College, will speak on "The Axis New Order in the Balkans."

A silver collection at the door will admit anyone to any session during the five-day Convention.

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N. E. Potato Yield Better Than 1940

By the Associated Press

Aided by an anticipated good yield from Maine, New England's potato crop is expected to reach 55,521,000 bushels this year, several hundred thousand bushels greater than last year's production and higher than the 10-year average, the New England Crop Reporting Service said today.

The Massachusetts crop, however, is expected to be smaller this year than last, as is also the apple crop, but prospects for corn and oat yields by Bay State farms are slightly better than a year ago.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

WARM COOLER RAIN FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional rain tonight and Saturday morning followed by clearing and cooler Saturday afternoon; moderate southwest winds tonight becoming northwest Saturday afternoon; lowest temperature tonight near 67 degrees.

All New England Except Maine: Mostly cloudy with occasional rain tonight and Saturday morning, followed by clearing and cooler in afternoon.

Maine: Mostly cloudy with showers tonight; Saturday showers followed by clearing and cooler in afternoon in extreme west portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to occasional fresh southwest winds tonight and Saturday morning, shifting to moderate to fresh northwest Saturday afternoon; weather overcast with occasional rain tonight and Saturday, followed by clearing south of Portland Saturday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	74	New Orleans	78	94
Chicago	69	79	New York	71	78
Denver	62	85	Philadelphia	69	81
Kansas City	72	90	St. Louis	76	78
Los Angeles	69	91	San Francisco	58	67
Miami	81	94	Washington	68	80
Minneapolis	58	74			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., August 15.
B—Maxium for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:11 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Saturday, 6:41 a. m.; height 7.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:17 p. m.

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HINGHAM, MASS.

A Gay Welcome to Guatemala

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"South of the Rio Grande"
Eleventh in a series of 30 articles

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—I got my first picture of the people of Guatemala in the market place at San Marcos, a very pleasant little city, high up in the mountains about three hours this side of the Mexican border.

I felt as though I were at a birthday party, and a surprise party, too. In fact, everybody seemed to be surprised, the hosts as well as the guest. There was tingling, jingling music, lots of good things to eat, the like of which I had never seen before, half a dozen kinds of lemonade and overflowing good will.

Of course, San Marcos didn't know I was coming. I just arrived there on the way from the Mexican frontier to Guatemala City and stopped for lunch. Before eating, I scurried about to look the city over. In the center was the fortress, which is typical of Guatemala. This state is built around garrisons. Nearby was the post office. As I was sending a post card, I saw many gaily dressed women trotting past with huge baskets on their heads. I kept on following, passed through a portal, entered a yard and behold, I was in the midst of people, color and music.

Fairy Tale Scene

It was like a fairy tale. Gorgeous flowers abounded. Babies were scattered all about as cherubs. Pomegranates, pears, melons, pink-red cactus fruit, and other luscious products of orchards and vines covered many long counters. Round sweet-smelling black cannon balls of unrefined sugar were carefully tied up in dried reed leaves, two to a bundle. They looked like watermelons in a stocking. Soap was molded in the form of baseballs. So was cheese.

When the children came running into the market from the rainy street, each carried an umbrella consisting of a giant green leaf on its own strong stem. The scales some of the saleswomen used were two half coconut shells, suspended from the ends of a stick. All along one side of the main hall were little rooms with fireplaces where the market families could prepare picnic lunches.

Boys were spinning gay, home-made tops which they were trying to sell; women were offering a dozen kinds of big and little dolls, made of cloth and straw; men were exhibiting little, hand-made wooden trucks, racing cars, pack mules, and wheelbarrows. In the pottery corner were penny whistles in the form of jugs, fish, roosters, and pigs, and baby rattles made of beautifully polished, artistically engraved gourds—three cents each.

Here and there were brilliantly green parrots, squirming about on perches and scolding. These were neither tied nor caged and could easily have run away, but apparently preferred to sit there and talk. I guess they're the San Marcos news commentators.

Market Orchestra

And in the midst of all this was the orchestra. Eight young men were playing on three instruments—six on a marimba, one on a big bass viol, and the other on a small drum. The marimba is an "L" shaped tropical piano. Four men play on the side, two on the end. They have thin drum sticks capped with rubber balls. The piano consists of short parallel strips of wood or metal over gourds or sound boxes.

The music is fast and jumpy. It often has a glassy sound. It makes one imagine fairies clog-dancing on a glass chandelier, or a brownie scraping a stick on a picket fence made of glass laths, or nymphs with silver slippers tripping up and down a glass stairway. It goes twink, twink, twinkety, twink, and then runs off into a hundred trills. It also has a hollow sound: plunk, plunk, plunkety, plunk. Occasionally it booms, too: boom, boom, boomety, boom. As it jingles, the big bass viol goes twang, twang, twangety, twang, and the drum skips along: rub, dub, dubbity dub.

A marimba sets everything in vibration. Especially in a market place. The little girls sitting on boxes and benches all made their bare feet go pat, pat, pattety pat on the tile floor. Little boys kicked their heels back against the sides of boxes on which they were sitting; thump, thump, thumpety thump. Sales girls beat with their fingers on the counters. Mamas jounced their babies up and down on their backs. The packages of banana leaves, used as wrapping paper, seemed to flutter up and down, and I thought I heard the crocks in the pottery corner nudging one another. The whole establishment was vibrating with the music.

The Concert Ends

I don't know who sponsored that concert; perhaps the sugar ball man, or the palm leaf umbrella man, or the fern leaf fan man. In any case, we all got a wonderful free ride on a glass swing over rippling waters.

But even the tingling hand of marimba players have to rest and during the prosaic pause I was the amusement. All unintentionally. My very presence seemed amusing. I was a kind of sensation in San Marcos. The people just looked at me and laughed. That encounter between the San Marcos marketeers and me was as a first meeting between a giraffe and a kangaroo. We looked very funny to each other. And we laughed at one another. As I went from counter to counter, looking at things and asking about them—mostly in sign language—the people followed me around and enjoyed themselves.

They seemed to be moved only by good will. They answered all my questions, let me taste anything I wanted to, demonstrated how they made things and seemed eager to be helpful even to such an outlandish stranger as I.

Delightful Party

It was a very delightful party. The music was alluring, the flowers were entrancing, and my hosts were enchanting. I was really more thrilled than if there had been a triumphal arch saying, "Welcome, Reuben, to San Marcos," and as I walked back to my auto the cobble stones seemed to beat against my feet with a jovial "clack, clack, clackety, clack." Cherubs and madonnas and fern leaf umbrellas also kept passing me.

These people at the market, selling things they had raised and made, are what official Guatemalan reports call "indigenos," that is, Indians. All Guatemalans are Indians or "ladinos" (mixed). The Indians predominate. There is a greater percentage of Indian blood in this nation than in any other of the western world.

But in spite of that, the two elements have not completely merged. Many of the Indians are still a race apart. Not a few retain their native languages. Most preserve their ancient customs. A majority of them are illiterate. Practically all are extremely poor. They work terribly hard for incredibly little. They take the place of donkeys, oxen, trucks, steam shovels.

Patience and Fortitude

They are migratory workers, largely dispossessed, usually employed by others. The men have a power of endurance that passes belief; the women have a patience and fortitude that defy measure.

These people are very loyal, faithful, peaceful. Though among the most capable and self-respecting of all Indians, the Guatemalans are among the least aggressive. They are astoundingly good-natured, and though egregiously underprivileged, are usually happy and cheerful. They are a remarkable people.

As I was walking down a street in Guatemala's capital this afternoon, I saw a barefooted Indian girl come running in my direction with a basket on her head. She was extremely skillful and the basket seemed part of her. Her hands were free and waving as the wings of a bird. Her work was done and she was hurrying home.

Between her and me were two city girls—ladinos—in holiday clothes, standing in the street before the gate of their yard. At this fleet meeting of the loping Indian girl and the city girls I could not but say to myself, "There are the two Guatemala nations." As the Indian passed, one of the ladinos knocked the basket from her head into the gutter, rushed into her yard and slammed the gate. I heard her laugh. The Indian girl slowly picked up her basket, saying not a word, and walked on.

This is not typical of official Guatemala, for the Government is trying to help the Indians. But it is typical of how all America's Indians have been humiliated, and is also typical of their astounding patience. We could learn much from them.

Alfresco Market in Guatemala

Ewing Galloway

Indian Women Sell Farm Produce

These women, members of the Pokomon Tribe, are seated in front of the central market in Guatemala City with baskets of produce for sale. Guatemala is said to have a larger proportion of Indians in its population than any other American country. They are hard-working, self-respecting, clean, and boundlessly patient.

C. I. O. Automobile Workers Bar Subverters From Office

By the Associated Press

Communist, Nazi and Fascist members and sympathizers have been barred by the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, from holding any elective or appointive office in the union.

Delegates to the sixth national convention of the U. A. A. A. I. W. in Buffalo, N. Y., voted two-to-one last night in favor of the action, which received the support of R. J. Thomas, President, and other union executives.

An unofficial tabulation of a roll call vote on the resolution showed 1,950 favoring adoption and 920 opposed.

Submitted by Harvey Kitzman of Racine, Wis., the resolution, a super-minority report of the Constitution Committee, read:

"No member of any local union shall be eligible to hold any elective or appointive position in this international union or any local union in this international union if he is a member of or subservient to any political organization such as the Communist, Nazi or Fascist organizations."

New York—Still hanging over the Nation were threats of crippling strikes in the telephone and aluminum industries.

Without setting a date for a walkout, the C. I. O. aluminum workers union threatened a strike of 20,000 workers in five plants of the Aluminum Company of America, unless the Government intervened in its dispute wtih the company over north-south wage differentials.

The union, asking elimination of the differentials, said workers at Badin, N. C. and Alcoa, Tenn. received a minimum of 55 cents an hour; those at New Kensington, Pa. 73 cents, and those at Detroit, Mich. and Edgewater, N. J. 75 cents.

The threat of a telephone tie-up arose from a dispute between the Association of Equipment Workers, affiliate of the Independent National Federation of Telephone Workers, and the Western Electric Company.

The association, unsuccessful in negotiations for a contract including automatic wage increases, a maintenance of union clause and other concessions, said a strike against Western Electric had been authorized by locals in 13 cities

Kearny, N. J.—The huge Kearny yards, holding $493,000,000 of contracts for naval and merchant vessels and employing about 17,000 workmen, continued closed. The yards have been shut down since Aug. 7, when the C. I. O. industrial union of marine and shipbuilding workers called a strike.

The union demanded that the company accept a contract clause providing that any union member must keep his dues paid and remain in good standing as a condition to continued employment. The National Defense Labor Mediation Board recommended acceptance of the demand, but the company declined, contending that to accept it would mean a closed shop.

Rather than give in on the point, L. H. Korndorff, President, offered on Aug. 11 to turn the yard over to the Navy. Since then he has conferred repeatedly with naval officials.

Newark, N. J.—Irving Abramson, President of the New Jersey State C. I. O. Council, said in a statement that the issue in the shipyard strike at Kearny "is whether the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation can beat the United States Government into submission by compelling it to withdraw its award by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board in favor of the union."

Mr. Abramson referred to a statement made at Washington by the United States Chamber of Commerce through its President, A. W. Hawkes, in which Mr. Hawkes referred to a closed shop as "un-American and monopolistic."

Pittsburgh—The C. I. O. Steel Workers' Organizing Committee was authorized by a conference of 75 local union Presidents and representatives from mills of "little steel" companies to negotiate "the best possible" contracts to cover approximately 170,000 employees.

David J. McDonald, S. W. O. C. Secretary-Treasurer, presiding in the absence of Philip Murray, President, said the Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Inland Steel Companies would be notified immediately and that negotiations might begin within "a week or two."

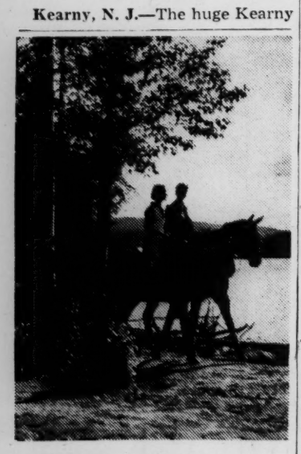
New York—Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, announced an agreement had been reached ending a strike of 68 truck drivers serving three yards of the shipbuilding division of the Bethlehem Steel Company in Brooklyn and Staten Island.

The drivers are members of Local 807, International Brotherhood of Teamsters (American Federation of Labor). Mrs. Herrick said elections would be conducted by the NLRB on Aug. 29 and that the company had agreed to bargain.

Seventy-five Persons Executed in Croatia

ZAGREB, Croatia, Aug. 15 (AP)—Seventy-five persons were executed in Croatia yesterday, 70 of them because of a mutiny in a concentration camp at Travnik in Bosnia.

Two Communists were executed at Sarajevo for distributing Communistic leaflets and three others in Essegg for spreading Communist propaganda.



Taking a late vacation?

Many hotels and resorts are extending their season into the fall, so many are vacationing in the crisp days of early autumn. Plan now to make the most of that late vacation at some shore or mountain resort.

READ HOTEL AND TRAVEL ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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'Business' Only Basis for Lending Money

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California, and author of "Effective Public Reading"

"A Stitch in Time"
Eleventh in a series of 30 articles

Lending money—if you expect to get it back—should be on a sound business basis, whether you are lending to a friend or to a total stranger. If the transaction is so thoroughly an act of friendship that you would just as soon give the money to your friend, this chapter is not written for your benefit.

First, is the would-be borrower's credit good? You guess so? He goes around wearing good clothes and spends money freely? But that doesn't prove it. And your banker would no more lend money on the strength of outward appearances than he would cheat his directors.

There are businesslike ways of checking a borrower's credit. Cities and large towns have credit-reporting agencies. These will furnish a confidential report for a small fee. It will show whether your man has been paying his bills regularly and promptly during the past year or two, whether he owes other people money, and what property and income he has.

You may be astonished at what such a report will reveal. Some people have a habit of overspending. That may be why the man has asked for the loan. His bank may have loaned all it feels safe in lending. He may have a whole collection of unpaid balances at the local stores. And collection agents may be on his trail in flocks!

Make Inquiries

If no such report is obtainable, make your own discreet, confidential inquiries from your banker and his and from merchants with whom he does business. Ask the applicant for a financial statement. Ask him where he has his bank account. A loan company will ask him that question. So will a merchant with whom he opens a charge account. This will enable you to make inquiry of his bank, either directly or through someone you know who does business there.

But no investigation you can personally make will substitute the expert investigation and report of trained and experienced credit reporters. Get their report if you can.

A first mortgage on real estate, preferably land on which an occupied building stands, is the customary security for a loan of more than a few hundred dollars. If that is involved here, have your attorney draw the note and trust deed which is the modern and preferable form of what we still call a mortgage. He will see to it that the borrower furnishes a policy of title insurance (paid for, together with recording fees, by the borrower), so that you will know that the title is not clouded by a prior mortgage, unpaid taxes or assessments, or by a question as to actual ownership.

If the note is large and in the modern installment form, give it to your bank for collection. Tell the borrower you are doing so in order to be relieved of the details and so that payment will be automatically deposited to your account. This will help to keep the transaction on the desirable business basis, even between friends, and, incidentally, will help to insure regular payment. The bank's charge will be but a few cents per collection, and it will be well spent. Many a borrower will dislike to be in arrears when a bank is involved, much more than when he is dealing directly with a private individual, especially when the lender is a friend.

Whether or not you have the bank handle the collections, keep an account in a regular account book of the various items of the loan. Enter on one side the amount of the loan and of interest charges as they fall due. On the other keep an accurate account of payments, separating principal and interest. This will help to prevent mistakes, uncertainty, and disputes.

Collection Charges

Have the note drawn so as to exact from the borrower any collection charges incurred in case of delinquency, including court costs and attorneys' fees if suit becomes necessary.

Repayment in monthly installments is almost universally provided for by business houses in making loans. It has two advantages. It keeps the loan alive and in the mind and on the budget of the borrower. He will not forget what comes up every month, as he might an obligation that does not need his attention for six months or a year.

It also keeps your finger on the borrower's financial pulse. If he misses a payment, you can quickly ascertain whether your loan is in danger. You can take speedy steps to protect yourself if it is. And it is far easier for you to get him to catch up a single small payment than to raise a large sum at the end of a long period.

Your banker will tell you what it is right to charge for exactly the kind of loan you are making, for the interest rate often varies considerably with the amount of the loan, the type of security given, and the terms of repayment. Don't be backward about asking him for free advice regarding the loan. You are his customer. The more money you make and the safer your investments, the larger will be your deposits and the more profitable the bank's business with you.

In protecting your security, if it consists of buildings, you must make sure that the taxes are kept paid and the buildings adequately insured. Tax receipts should be exhibited to you or your representative prior to each tax delinquency date. The insurance policies should be examined to see that they fully cover all the elements of risk (a matter to be covered in the chapter on Insurance on Property). They should have a mortgage clause—a provision that the loss, if any, is to be paid to you, as your interest appears. The policies should be in your custody or that of the bank, if the bank is making the collection.

If the security consists of stocks, bonds, or investment certificates, they should be in your custody or that of the bank. They should be assigned to you, so that in case of default in payment, you can sell them and apply the proceeds on your loan to the extent necessary to pay it fully.

Screaming Siren in Southern City Calls to Prayer, Not Bomb Shelter

MERIDIAN, Miss., Aug. 15 (AP)—Promptly at noon a wailing siren halts all activities, even court trials, in this city of 35,000 as citizens of all faiths pray for peace.

Mayor Clint Vinson, who proclaimed the prayer period, said he had received letters and other communications from all parts of the country indicating that men and women elsewhere are praying for peace.

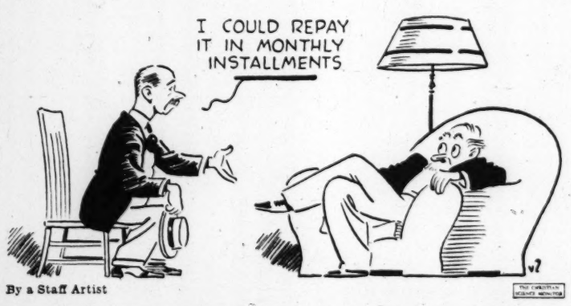
"I have always said my prayer earlier in the day for my boy in the training camp, but I am changing it to the noon hour," wrote a Chicago mother whose son is at Camp Lee, Va.

"God bless you for the noble act of calling on the people for peace," said a communication from a St. Louis clergyman. "I intend to make a personal appeal to the Mayor of St. Louis to follow your example."

"We want peace to come to the world but not through appeasement," Mayor Vinson asserted. "The offenders must be crushed. It is for this peace that we pray."

The idea originated several weeks ago with the 52-member Meridian Pilot Club, composed of business women of all faiths. They brought it to Mayor Vinson, who promptly issued an official appeal for fellow townsmen to observe the noon day prayers wherever they are or whatever they may be doing.

Every noon since then, Davie Smith, fireman at the city water works plant, has sounded a shrill siren atop the plant and Meridian pauses.



By a Staff Artist

8,338 Churches in Soviet, Moscow Statement Says

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (AP)—An official announcement said Soviet Russia had 8,338 churches, mosques and synagogues on June 1, 1941, and 30,000 registered religious societies of 20 or more members.

Between 1917 and 1941 a total of 414 different religious books were published in Russia, the announcement stated.

Sideglances in Washington: President 'Lost' and 'Present'

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Absentia: Holding in his hand an Aug. 12 copy of The Christian Science Monitor, Representative Robert F. Jones (R) of Ohio, called the House's attention to two headlines. One read: "Credit buying curb ordered by Roosevelt." The other: "President 'lost' for 3 days."

Who, Mr. Jones wanted to know, signed the executive order curbing installment buying if the President was at sea. "He is at sea," he exclaimed. "Are we? We ought to know who signed the President's name to these important documents."

The White House's answer, Mr. Jones, is merely that the installment buying order, dated Aug. 9, was signed by him before he became "lost." Executive orders and bills requiring the President's signature must be signed before he leaves the City, be flown to him at sea, or await his return. He cannot sign his name by radio.

America in England: Grateful British air chiefs are selecting typical American names for their American-built planes, ordered by numbers and letters only.

Among them: The Douglas Boston; Vought-Sikorsky Chesapeake; Martin Maryland and Baltimore; Lockheed Hudson, Curtiss-Wirght Tomahawk and Kittyhawk; Consolidated Catalina ("Cat" for short) and Liberator; North American Harvard, Yale, and Mustang.

Prewar Aid: British Air Marshal A. T. Harris, attached to the Embassy here, tells the story of a "week-end flier" back in the early days of Britain's expanded air-training program.

A visiting officer was amazed at the familiarity with the intricate control board he had developed just over week ends.

"What do you do during the week?" he inquired.

"I play a Wurlitzer organ," the chap replied.

Still Friends: Two and a half years ago when Lord Beaverbrook visited President Roosevelt just after the beginning of the war, he lectured White House photographers for their extravagant use of flash bulbs in taking his picture. If they worked for him, the London publisher told them, they would be allowed only one bulb to each person photographed.

When he arrived at the British Embassy Aug. 14 after his high-seas rendezvous with Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, he consented to half an hour with the cameramen before he saw the press.

Selective Service: Winston Churchill is a registrant with a Portland, Ore., draft board.

Christopher Columbus is registered with local board No. 348 of Newtonville, N. Y.

Howard Hug of Plymouth, Wis., lists himself on his draft questionnaire as a "human cannonball."

Peru Invites Military Experts To Visit Disputed Frontier

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Peruvian Government has invited Argentine, Brazilian and United States military atlaches to go to the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border as witnesses of conditions in the disputed area.

Argentina, Brazil and the United States are attempting to mediate differences between the two countries which have led to sporadic outbursts of border warfare.

Cuba Ousts Nazi

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Cuban Government ordered the last remaining German Consul in Cuba yesterday to close his office and leave the country because of activities which "affect the security of Cuba and the rest of America."

The order requires Anton Heisinger, Consul at Santiago de Cuba, to leave by Sept. 1.

'Mines' Off Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 15 (AP)—American shipping companies here were warned that floating objects, possibly marine mines, had been sighted off the coast of Brazil between Santos and Bahia.

The warning letter from U. S. Naval Attache Rear Admiral Augustin T. Beauregard said two clusters had been sighted, one at 19.45 south latitude and 39.42 west longitude and the other at 26.33 south, 45.23 west.

Admiral Beauregard said the letter was a routine warning to shipping and that it was not positive the floating objects were mines. Officers of the steamer Argentina which arrived in Rio de Janeiro from New York Aug. 1 reported sighting similar objects off the Guianas, it was disclosed.

German Spy Executed

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Josef Jakobs, described as a German national, was executed today following his conviction as a spy. A War Office statement said he was a non-commissioned officer in the German Army attached to the Meteorological Service and had been arrested shortly after he landed by parachute in the vicinity of London.

Debate on Draft Extension Held Blow to Army Morale

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—From general straight down the line to the lowliest private, the Army will be glad when Congress decides whether draftees are to stay in the service one year, a year and a half, two years, or for the duration.

The big thing they want to know is the decision, whatever it may be. The debate in Washington has extended to homes and barracks and has brought an uncertainty among the soldiers which, officers say, must have some lowering effect on morale.

During recent assignments covering camps and maneuvers, an Associated Press correspondent was told by scores of privates, in the East, West, North and South, that they wish it were settled. Not all of them want their enforced army life to end with their year's service and doubtless many would enlist but all of them would rather know where they stand.

One field officer, high on a field Army staff, has been frank to say "basic training has been too fast."

Tempo Set Too Fast

"The tempo was set for a year and in that time you can only hit the high spots," he added, requesting that his name not be used.

He said that even if the selectees were legislated in service for longer that their year "we'll have to go back and review."

Much of the million-and-a-half-man Army, only a few months out of training in fundamentals and ready for high school in the Grand Army maneuvers beginning soon in Louisiana and extending through November in the Carolinas, will fall apart as far as combat teams are concerned, he said, if the National Guardsmen, reserves and selectees are allowed to go home at the end of the originally-stipulated term of service.

In September alone four divisions—almost 100,000 men—will end their year's training. One of them—the 45th Division at Camp Barkeley, Texas, and made up of National Guardsmen of Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona and Arkansas, is scheduled to participate in the Second vs. Third Army maneuvers in Louisana at that time. It already is on the move eastward.

Inducted at the same time—Sept. 16—were these Divisions: 44th (New York, New Jersey), Camp Dix, N. J.; 30th (Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas); Fort Jackson, S. C., and the 41st (Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, California), Fort Lewis, Wash.

National Guard

Between September and April everyone of the 18 National Guard divisions would be stripped of trained officers and men under the present schedule.

Most of the divisions in the Army average about 40 per cent selectees. To muster out these men—and the officers—would be a long task in itself and training would be at a standstill. Then the depleted ranks would have to be replenished with men from replacement centers—where they get 13 weeks basic training—or from other broken divisions. Then the building of the team virtually would have to start all over again.

It would be like dropping most of the veteran linesmen off a winning football team, officers say.

From the Army's viewpoint, the loss of the trained men—serious as it might be—would not be the blow that the immobilization of the officers would be.

The officer shortage in the Army still is acute and the reservoir is running low. More than half the available reserve officers are in service. Also, it is expected that the test of the fall maneuvers will find some of these wanting in ability and they will be shifted and perhaps dropped.

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Worcester Strikers, Holding Up Plane Construction, Present Demands

Airplane Motor Workers Ask Raise and Union Recognition

Demands made by the striking union at the Leland-Gifford Plant in Worcester, the most vital defense strike of the moment, in New England, were made public today by M. J. Walsh, Regional Director for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

The company processes crankshafts for all the Pratt & Whitney engines. The Pratt & Whitney airplane engine works at East Hartford, Conn., is one of he largest in the country. It turns out engines for big bombers, pursuit planes, etc.

Mr. Walsh said he had sent Leland-Gifford last night a letter containing the following outline:

Recognition of the union, with a guarantee of membership clause. By this the company would agree that all workers in the union or who subsequently join must retain their union membership as a condition of employment during the life of the contract.

An equitable adjustment in wages, by which Mr. Walsh said he meant a substantial raise.

Seniority rights.

A method of adjusting grievances with arbitration as its final step.

Sprinkler Election

An election among the 300 employees of the Rockwood Sprinkler Company at Worcester, which makes fire-fighting apparatus and is also engaged on defense work, has been agreed to for next Thursday, it was announced today by the Boston office of the National Labor Relations Board.

It will be a yes-or-no election, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations being the only labor union on the ballot.

Rival Union Vote

Aug. 26 was set today for a National Labor Board election in the National Fireworks Company at West Hanover, Mass. The company, with 900 employees, is engaged on important war production.

Both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations plan vigorous campaigns, each being on the ballot.

N. E. Congressional Sentiment Splits on War Aims Program

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The strongest New England criticism of the statement by President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill on postwar aims came from Massachusetts and Connecticut members of Congress, but members of both parties were split on the results of the conference in the Atlantic.

Support of the objectives outlined in the joint declaration was voiced by Senators Ralph O. Brewster (R), of Maine; Styles Bridges (R), of New Hampshire; Warren R. Austin (R), of Vermont, Assistant Minority Leader of the Senate, and Theodore F. Green (D), of Rhode Island, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator George D. Aiken (R), of Vermont, however, asserted that while he had "no quarrel with the objectives outlined, what I want to know is what agreements and commitments were made. If the President expects the people to trust him, he should confide in them."

While Senator Austin hailed the statement as having "the practical effect at home of strengthening our effort for a perfect national defense," Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, vigorously assailed the joint declaration.

Walsh's Declaration

The text of Senator Walsh's carefully prepared criticism of the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration is as follows:

The joint declaration by the President and the British Prime Minister commits the United States to full partnership with Great Britain, not only in the prosecution of the present war in Europe and the prospective war in the Far East, but also undertakes regardless of all consequences to obligate the United States, in partnership with Great Britain, to go to the bitter end—first, to overthrow the Hitler tyranny, then to disarm the aggressor nations and, finally, to police the entire world as a guarantee against future wars.

It is a commitment that goes far beyond the constitutional powers of the President and one that no other President in our history even presumed to assume.

People Robbed of Voice

However idealistic may be the stated objectives, the fact remains that the obligations expressed and implied are more momentous, and from the standpoint of the United States are infinitely more shackling, than the covenants contained in the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.

The people of the United States, speaking through their elected representatives in the Congress, refused to underwrite the covenants of the Treaty of Versailles and refused to join the League of Nations. Subsequent events justified the wisdom of that refusal, the wisdom of adhering to our traditional policy of no entangling alliances. The covenant which the President and the British Premier have now signed is the negation of the policy.

The worst of the matter is that the American people have been afforded no opportunity to pass judgment; Congress and the constitutional concepts of representative government have been brushed aside, and the President alone, and on his own initiative, has undertaken to pledge our Government, our Nation, and the lives of 130,000,000 persons and their descendants for generations to come.

In my judgment, although the American people detest tyranny and desire its destruction, and desire to lend to Britain all possible material aid in the present struggle, our people do not favor the entry of this country into the war in Europe; they do not favor the far-reaching international commitment of the character contained in the joint undertaking and are opposed to a course so contrary to our traditions and so destructive of our independence and our freedom.

Healthy Thing, Bridges Says

Senator Bridges saw the conference as a "healthy thing that the representatives of two great Anglo-Saxon nations should outline at this time post-war aims and make clear the objectives sought."

Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, said the objectives apparently were to commit the United States to "the destruction of Naziism, to the maintenance in the future of governments, at least in some instances, whose policies we abhor and who are inimical to ours.

"How far the national interests of the United States and our people are to be involved, not only is not apparent, but this factor is not even mentioned," Senator Danaher said.

Senator Brewster hailed the aims of the two men as one "all liberty loving people may enthusiastically endorse" and said those fearful of early involvement in war "may gain some measure of reassurance from the moderation of the statement and from the many things it does not say."

Wide World

From North Carolina to Fort Devens

Crowded on board the U. S. S. Wakefield, formerly the liner Manhattan, are some of the 9,000 troops of the Army's First Division who returned to the Brooklyn Army Base aboard eight transports from maneuvers at New Beach, N. C. Twenty trains returned the men to Fort Devens, Mass.

Troops Pour Into Fort Devens for Maneuvers

Returning from beach-landing exercises in North Carolina, the 12,000 infantry men of three 1st Division regiments were back in Fort Devens today bringing the Fort's total population to almost 30,000, a peacetime record.

The soldiers have returned to prepare for 6th Army Corps maneuvers scheduled to start Aug. 26, when the Fort will have a nominal population of 50,000, mostly troops in the geld. This will be the largest number of men at the Camp since World War days.

The returning infantrymen are of the 16th, 18th and 26th Regiments, and have been practicing shore landings with the 1st Division of the U. S. Marine Corps. They came to Devens today by train from New York.

The Fort's present personnel of 30,000 includes 3,000 visiting troops preparing a camp site for more than 13,000 6th Army Corps soldiers, including men of the Yankee Division, who will come for the war games late this month.

"Invaders" Smashed—The Yankee Division's 18,000 men won a hard battle to encircle and dispose of an "invading" force in the vicinity of the Cape Cod Canal today.

The theoretical war, in which 900 soldiers of the 366th Infantry played the role of invaders, involved, during daylight hours, the activity of several airplanes of the 101st Observation Squadron on the side of defenders, and of the 152d on the side of the invaders.

At about sunrise today, the 52d, Infantry Brigade combat team and the team based on the 182d Infantry were startled to come upon a huge concentration of "invaders," and called upon the air arm to smash enemy positions to make way for the infantrymen. Some 60 scout cars and 300 horses of the 101st Cavalry helped to patrol roads leading to Cape Cod Canal and to provide mobile screens protecting Yankee Division outposts from "capture."

The problem involved moving combat teams from the 101st and 182d Infantry, together with that of the 52d Brigade, southward over the bridges spanning the Canal, for the encircling "attack" which began at dawn.

Camouflage—Make-believe farms, forests and quiet country scenes, painted on the tops and sides of buildings in industrial communities with low-cost camouflage paint, would effectively conceal populous centers from air observation and attack, in the view of James L. Chesley of Waltham, landscape artist.

With a base of neutrally-colored paint, the scenic painting could be changed from season to season to blend with the landscape. Ordinary house painters, aided by photographic experts, could do the work, he feels.

Whole shopping districts, the Waltham artist continued, could be made to appear like the wide open spaces, and open fields would become make-believe cities to decoy enemy observation planes and bombers and trick them into loosing their bombs without harm to industry.

No Museum—The Frigate Constitution, at Newport, R. I., will not be turned into a museum despite agitation for such action, Navy authorities say. The craft is being used as administrative headquarters for the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet when he is based in that port. Also, it would cost an estimated $1,226,000 to establish the museum, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Two Sons—Lieut. Commander Harold R. Keller of the U. S. Navy has one son in the Navy and another in training for the Royal Air Force.

Harold R. Keller, Jr., a Williams graduate and former all-New England lacrosse goalie, has just received his gold wings at the Naval Air Station in Miami, Florida, and has been commissioned an ensign in the aviation branch.

The other son, J. Wilbur Keller, is in Canada undergoing flight training.

New Homes—A $744,000 contract for construction of a 200-unit defense housing project at Fairfield, Conn., has been awarded to the Home Guild of New York City, according to announcement by the Federal Works Agency.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Aug. 16

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Aug. 17

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Aug. 17

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:30 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04 mc. (49.6m), 15.35mc. (19.5m), Christian Science Program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 269 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New London—No regular time assigned. WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.

Lewiston—Mondays to Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WCOU, 1240kc.

Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 11.79 mc (25.5m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 4:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL: Mondays to Fridays, 6:30 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 8:15 p. m., 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m). The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturday, 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. WRUL and WRUW.

Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.

New Bedford — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:30 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.

Pittsfield—Mondays through Fridays, 2 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.

Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.

West Yarmouth — Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240 kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned. WHEB, 750kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., Saturdays, 2 p. m., WFCI, 1420kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1230kc.

Rutland — Week days, 9:45 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc.

St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1420kc.

Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 4:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:30 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 8:15 p. m., 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc, (25.6m). The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturdays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.

Missouri

Kansas City—Mondays to Fridays, 12 noon, W9XA, 26.00mc (11.05m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Panama City—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., HP5A shortwave, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m).

H. Russell Keller, Jr.

Newton, Mass., boy gets his gold wings at the U. S. Naval Air Station in Miami, Fla., and commission as ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

New England Labor Leader Praises Work of the NDLMB

An exceedingly good job has been done in the circumstances by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, Hugh Lyons, New England labor leader who has been serving on the Board, declared here today.

As regional director for the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mr. Lyons has his headquarters in Boston, but since early in June has been spending a great part of his time in Washington helping to settle labor disputes. He returns Monday.

His post on the Board is that of alternate for Philip Murray, National President of the C. I. O.

The job has put Mr. Lyons as the labor man on some dozens of panels handling tie-ups in defense industry. The most momentous of these was the strike at the North American Aviation plant in California, where the Federal Government sent in troops.

Part in Aviation Strike

In this case he served in a panel of three for two of the six days, substituting for Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, C. I. O., who was called away by miners' business.

Mr. Lyons was also recently named one of the five New England members of the Volunteer Participation Committee of the Office of Civilian Defense. This is part of the organization being set up by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, who is Civilian Defense Director. The Committee is scheduled to get together within the next fortnight.

The work of the C. I. O.'s New England director is primarily the promotion of new organization, plus general oversight over C. I. O. interests in this region.

Mr. Lyons came to his office in Boston in December of 1939 from Illinois. He began in the trade union movement in the coal miners' union.

Another Boston Man

When the C. I. O. developed, he was transferred to organizing tasks in other fields, and was in charge of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee in Granite City, Ill., center of an important steel area, when assigned to New England.

Another Boston man, Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., was recently appointed by President Roosevelt as a member of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board. He took the place, as one of the three public members of the Board of Dr. Clarence Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Wyzanski had served as an alternate member since April. He was a partner in the Boston law firm of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge & Rugg, but resigned this spring when going to Washington to take up his work with the Mediation Board.

A native of Boston, Mr. Wyzanski had his education in the Brookline High School, Phillips Exeter Academy, Harvard University, and the Harvard Law School. Three years after graduating from law school in 1930, he was made Solicitor of the United States Department of Labor and in 1935 became a special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, assigned to argue cases in the Supreme Court including Social Security and the National Labor Relations Act.

By a Staff Photographer

Hugh Lyons

New England director for the C. I. O., who is doing much work in Washington as an alternate labor member of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, which is handling stoppages in defense industry.

Out of Charlestown Prison Into Hands of U. S.

Upon his release from State Prison yesterday, George Ernest Barnett, alias James R. Murphy, was held by United States authorities under $5,000 bail to answer charges of entering the United States illegally.

Summer Term B. U. Exercises Tomorrow

More than 250 men and women will receive their degrees at Commencement exercises tomorrow afternoon in the Charles Hayden Memorial Auditorium, which will conclude the twenty-seventh annual Boston University Summer Session. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, will discuss "The Indispensable Element in a Dependable Defense" in the principal address.

Prof. Atlee Lane Percy, Director of the Summer Session, will preside at the colorful ceremonies which, for the first time, will be held at the new Hayden Auditorium, instead of at Jacob Sleeper Hall.

Prof. Irving C. Whittemore of the College of Business Administration will be Chief Marshal. The Invocation will be delivered by Dean Jesse B. Davis of the school of education, and Benediction will be pronounced by Prof. Joseph N. Haskell of the college of liberal arts. Music will be by the Summer Session Concert Band, under the direction of Ralph I. Schoonmaker, University lecturer in orchestra and band music in the department of school music.

More than 1,500 students from 35 States, three Territories, and several foreign countries have completed six weeks of study at the University's Summer Session. The registration figure shows a 12 per cent decrease from the 1940 all-time high total of 1,761 which was attained last year.

University authorities attributed the slight decline in enrollment to the number of men now working on defense jobs and serving in the Army under the Selective Service Act.

Kennebec Petitions FCC

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Kennebec Broadcasting Company at Augusta, Maine, has asked the Federal Communications Commission for a permit for a new radio station to be operated on 1,400 kilocycles, with power of 250 watts, unlimited time. The applicant has the facilities now assigned to Station WRDO.

Short Waves in Boston

Friday, Aug. 15

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.

6:45 p. m.—Music for A Summer Evening.

7 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (For Advanced Students and Beginners).

7:30 p. m.—News for French-Speaking Listeners in the West Indies. (15.13mc or 11.73mc)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program. For Latin-American Listeners. News, Special Features, Music.

10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.83mc)

5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.

6 p. m.—News in Spanish; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra; Hollywood Highlights, Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.

7 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Will Bradley's Orch.

8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Intermezzo.

9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; Fantasy in Melody.

11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Cowboy songs, Friday Night Function.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—News Analysis: Kevin O'Carroll, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Popular Melodies, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—March; "The Week in Hungary," Talk by Elek Mathe; Hungarian Folk Songs, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Sir Malcolm Robertson; "Britain Speaks," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSC, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English, JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—World Affairs," H. Wickham Steed, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"Canada Calls from London"; "With the Troops in Britain," GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.5 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Radio Theater; "La Dama Del Mar," comedy in Spanish by Enrique Ibsen, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

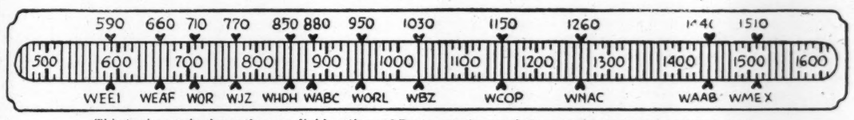
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSC, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 News for Women.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Hits and Encores	Sports and Music
3:15 Jan Pearce, tenor.	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Telegraphic reports. St.	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Louis-Pittsburgh base-	Sports and Music
3:45 "Exploring Space"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	ball game	Sports and Music
4:00 Around the Hub.	Fed. of Women's Clubs.	"Backstage Wife"	Telegraphic reports, St.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Studio Program	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Louis-Pittsburgh base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Boy, Girl, Band	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Boy, Girl, Band	Club Matinee: News.	"Young Widder Brown"	St. Louis-Pittsburgh	Comic Page Club
5:00 Mary Marlin	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Baseball Game	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C Hill, news.	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Bill Henry Calling.	"Tropical Moods"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	V. F. W. Program
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports Comments	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Bridge to Yesterday"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	"The Shining Hour"
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs.	Talk, "Radio Magic"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30 Job Hunters, guests	U. S. Army Program	Concert Miniatures	"The Lone Ranger";	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Camp Edwards pgm	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Russian Cathedral Choir
8:00 "Claudia & David";	Jean Cavell, songs	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Double or Nothing";	WMEX Lyric Theater.
8:15 sketch.	Jose Bethencourt's Orch.	**Graham; orchestra**	Walter Compton, m. c.	WMEX Lyric Theater.
8:30 "Proudly We Hail";	"Death Valley Days";	**"Information Please"?**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45 guests; E. Davis	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
9:00 "Great Plays"	Vox Pop	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 "Great Plays"	Vox Pop	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News	cal Album"
9:30 Hollywood Pre-	**Henry L. Stimson**	"Uncle Walter's Dog	**Henry L. Stimson**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 miere; drama	**Henry L. Stimson**	House"; variety	**Henry L. Stimson**	cal Album"
10:00 **"Penthouse Party,"**	Romance and Rhythm	"Wings of Destiny";	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 **Ilka Chase, m. c.**	Romance and Rhythm	dramatic sketch	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 Latin-Amer. Conf.	First Piano Quartet	"Listen America"; drama	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Dramas by Olmstead	"Listen America"; drama	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	"I'm an American"
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Music; Sonny	Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	The McFarland Twins	"Day's End"
11:45 Dunham's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Al Kavelin's Orchestra.	"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ	Musical Clock	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Headline News	Organ; News	Musical Clock	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie, songs	Headline News	
7:45 News; Weather	News; Weather	Good Morning	Bailey Axton	
8:00 **The World Today.**	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; News	Morning Watch	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Rakov's	Musical Roundup	Andy Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange
8:45 Revue	Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Andy Jacobson's Rhythms	Farm and Home News
9:00 Press News	News, M. Carlson	News and Rhythm	Colonial News	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15 Joan Adams	Breakfast Club	Food News	The Merry-Go-Round	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:30 Joan Adams	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	The Merry-Go-Round	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45 "About Us"	Breakfast Club	Musical Roundup	Organ; Red Cross Talk.	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00 Burl Ives, songs.	Andrini Continentales	Irving Miller's Orchestra	Rainbow House; juvenile	Studio Program
10:15 Burl Ives, songs.	News; Music	Jack Turner, songs	program	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Gardening program.	Four Polka Dots	"America the Free"	Rainbow House	Shopping News
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rosa Lee, soprano	"America the Free"	Rainbow House	Shopping News
11:00 News; 'Life of Riley'	'The Band Played On"	"Lincoln Highway"	Web Tilton, songs; organ	Letter-Quest
11:15 'Life of Riley'	"The Band Played On"	dramatic sketch	Pan Americana	Letter-Quest
11:30 Voice of Broadway.	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Vaudeville Theater" with	Pan Americana	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 National Hillbillies	Weather; Musicale	Jim Ameche; orchestra.	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Columbia's Country	News; Reflections in	Musical Roundup	Musical Album	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Journal	Rhythm	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 News Service	National Farm and Home	News Service	"We Are Always Young	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Siesta	Hour	"George and Dixie"	Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Brush Creek Follies	"What's on the Air"	Zara Nimba Melodies	Frank Forest, Tenor	Organ Concert
1:45 Brush Creek Follies	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Roundtable Discussion
2:00 "Buffalo Presents"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Campus Capers; vocal-	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Buffalo Presents"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	ists; organ	Dodgers baseball game	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 **'Of Men and Books'**	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sports Comments	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Nancy Mace, songs
2:45 **'Of Men and Books'**	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Bright Idea Club	Dodgers baseball game	Five Star News
3:00 Concert Orchestra.	Howard Rona, songs	"Nature Sketches"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Sports and Music
3:15 with Dorien String	Singing Powers Models	"Newport Invitation	Dodgers baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30 Quartet and Vera	"Music of the Ameri-	Tennis Tournament";	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Sports and Music
3:45 Brodsky; News	cas," with Ricardo	description of final	Dodgers baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00 **"Calling Pan-**	News; Club Matinee	singles match by Bill	Music; Youth program	Johnny Andrews, songs
4:15 **America"**	Club Matinee	Sterns	"Prelude to Stardom"	Melody Mirror
4:30 New England to the	Club Matinee	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Melody Mirror
4:45 Colors	Club Matinee	Bing Crosby, Sports Quiz	"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00 "At Meadowbrook",	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	"The World Is Yours";	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Sonny Dunham's	Network Sports	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Orchestra; music.	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.	Sports Comments	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 S. Dunham's Orch.	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.	Talk, RAF Fighter Pilot	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00 Sifting the News.	News; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 "Let's Waltz"	Music; Sports Digest	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Elmer Davis, news.	Civilian Defense Prgrm	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today.**	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00 **'People's Platform':**	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Dramas of Youth"	"The Silver Sage"
7:15 **informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	series	Five Star News
7:30 Concert Orchestra	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours"	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Concert Orchestra	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	Better Business Drama	"Inside of Sports"	Oleander Male Quartet
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Boy Meets Band	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	WMEX Round Table Dis-
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Boy Meets Band	"Grand Ole Opry"	from Camp Edwards.	cussion
8:30 City Desk; drama.	"The Bishop and the	Truth or Consequences";	Hawaii Calls	Civilian Defense talk.
8:45 City Desk; E. Davis	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	Hawaii Calls	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
9:00 "Your Hit Parade"	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Launching Ship for G. B.	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	**NBC Summer Symphony;**	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Colonial News	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Saturday Night	**Edwin McArthur cond.**	Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	cal Album
10:00 Serenade; music	**NBC Summer Symphony;**	'Defense for America'	**Chicagoland Music Fes-**	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	**Edwin McArthur cond.**	Dramatization	**tival; Giovanni Marti-**	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 Golfers' Forum	"Sweet and Rhythmic";	Citizen's Peace Petition	**nelli, soloist; orchestra;**	Woody Herman's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	orchestra; songs	Committee, Speakers	**chorus; speakers**	"I'm an American"
11:00 Weather; Bobby	News; Music	News Service	**Chicagoland Festival**	Dance Digest
11:15 Byrnes' Orchestra	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Dance Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch.	"California Melodies,"	"Day's End"; News
11:45 Dance Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch.	Vocalist and orchestra	"Day's End"; Music

UPTOWN Shopping Guide

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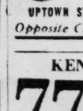

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Old-Time Building Construction Changes to Meet Demands of Defense

Simple Design, New Materials Called For in Defense Housing

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Humpty-Dumpty sat on the wall . . ."

That's the way the story might well begin of the old system of building homes only for the less than 10 per cent of Americans earning $3,000 or more a year.

Today, the national defense program is seen to be climaxing the fall of that antiquated building system with telling force. Jerry-builders, short-sighted labor leaders and the hard-shelled opponents of new materials and methods of construction are going to find themselves in the same predicament as "all the King's horses and all the King's men" who tried vainly to "put Humpty-Dumpty together again."

This is the expressed opinion of a galaxy of Government and private building experts who see the national emergency as causing unprecedented demands for new homes. They are compelling readjustments in housing circles that promise to open wide the doors of local building codes to the introduction of plastics, new methods of construction, new materials and the complete overhauling of most legislation dealing with residential and industrial building.

Better Homes, Less Money

From where the Federal Home Loan Bank stands there is a clear view ahead for "better homes at less money." The Bank anticipates the release of a flood of important information to private building on sound, low-cost homes garnered by Federal agencies over the last few years of Federal housing.

The only adequate answer to the challenge of wartime emergency housing is seen to be the ready adoption of simple designs for homes, using the new materials and construction methods made available by both Government and private pioneers, but which have been kept out of some local circles by antiquated building regulations.

Rather than impair the utility of new homes, the modernized standards involving, for instance, new allowances for weight stresses on some modern materials like concrete, are expected to expand the building field, cleanse labor of its opposition to things that are new and lift average American wage earners into the category of home owners.

Big Job Ahead

The Bank recognizes that "the job ahead of the building industry is stupendous, requiring vast research, planning and close cooperation."

Although new homes will cost more and more as 1941 rolls on, demands for homes are expected to increase, due to rising employment, increases in marriages, higher incomes, return of the farm to city population trend, and defense housing needs.

Behind this immediate picture of housing demands is a home shortage backlog built up over the 10-year depression period from 1929-39, during which new home building was never better than 25 per cent of normal.

The chief pinch will come in the search for metals, in getting steel for heating plants, copper for wiring, chromium for bathroom fixtures . . . but under the spur of enforced research, substitute materials will undoubtedly be found for home interiors as they are now being found for the production of automobiles.

The consensus seems to be that no drastic limitations will be set on building for the balance of this year and the first half of 1942 at least. There will be some restrictions on general building, the first steps being to curtail non-defense, non-residential structures such as theaters, lodges and other amusement centers.

Where Shortages Loom

Metals that will approach nearer and nearer to elimination in the housing fields are cited as aluminum, chromium, brass, copper, zinc and all types of metal alloys. Cork will be greatly restricted as insulation. And there will be conservation of plywoods, steel, galvanized and cast iron.

Simple examples of adjustments to the conservation program are given as follows:

Use of new-type, first floor, circulating heaters instead of basement furnaces, conserving steel, iron pipe and sheet metals. This can be done in many parts of the country, but not so easily in New England, although the first floor heaters are becoming more and more practical for all climates.

Substitution of stall showers for full bathtubs.

Installation of storm windows and doors instead of metal weather stripping.

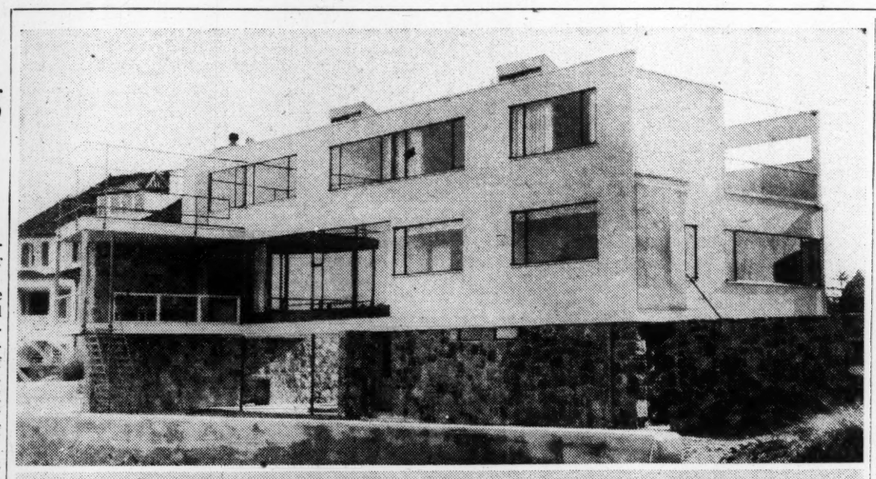
Use of plastics for doorknobs and drawer pulls.

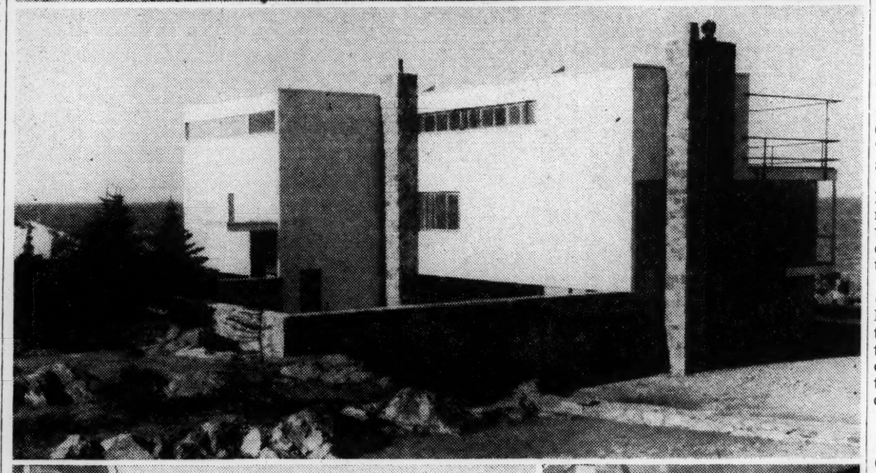
New Building Order

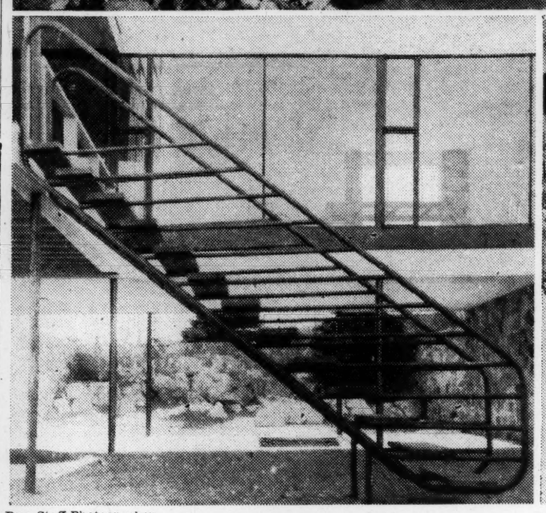
The first step in the building of a "new order" for the American building industry founded on the recognition that products have been keyed too strongly to the middle or high-class home is announced by the National Association of Real Estate Boards in the creation of the Home Builders Institute of America.

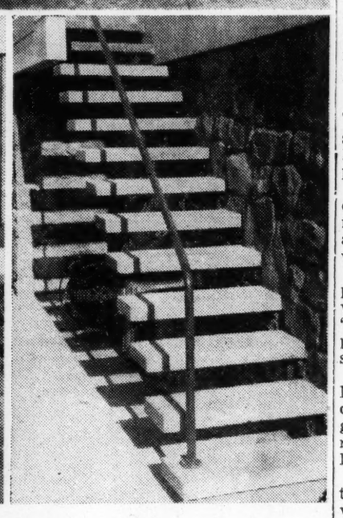
The Institute will function as a co-operative agency working with Federal authorities toward the development of products and construction methods in keeping with the changing times and conditions. The chief goal is the reduction of home costs under sound research that will guarantee the maintenance of reasonably sound construction.

Manufacturers of building materials and of the larger items of household equipment have expressed themselves as ready to co-operate fully with the Institute. The single family, low-cost home is recognized as the most important single factor in the present-day home construction field. Toward that end the entire industry is beginning to unite.









By a Staff Photographer

Modernistic Home of Mrs. Josephine Hagerty, Cohasset

Product of Marcel Breuer of the Harvard School of Architecture, this seashore dwelling constitutes the last word in so-called "functional" designing. Its great windows (top view) look out over the ocean, while the side toward the street (center view) provides a maximum of privacy. Even the stair rails are streamlined (lower left) leading down to the open-air, underneath-the-house recreation center with fireplace. Lower right shows unique rear door suspension stairway, each stair being supported entirely by bolts fastened to the foundation wall.

Priority-Hit N. E. Plants Seek Relief

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Relief for small industries threatened with complete shut-down and dismissal of workers due to defense priorities of raw materials was a major concern of New England members of Congress today.

A legislative approach to the problem was launched by Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut with the introduction of a bill to direct any Federal agency designated by President Roosevelt to conduct public hearings on complaints that priorities were adversely affecting any business. Where priorities were found to have worked hardships, special allocations of materials would be made to keep the business alive.

In presenting his proposal yesterday, Senator Maloney said a Congressional investigation of the "serious problem" might be necessary.

Senator Maloney also disclosed he had asked a special Senate committee on small business problems to undertake consideration of the effect of priorities on small industrial establishments.

Representative Le Roy D. Downs (D) of Connecticut, appealed to President Roosevelt for wider distribution of defense subcontracts to offset partly at least the effects of priorities. He also proposed that the Government consider the plight of businesses cut off from materials.

Subcontracting Plan

Representative John E. Fogarty (D) of Rhode Island, urged the Office of Production Management to require a wider use of subcontracting.

He disclosed he had received "numerous pleas from operators of small factories and shops in Rhode Island begging for help in their present dilemma.

"These little businessmen, who during normal times handle the major part of the Nation's business are face to face with extinction," he wrote OPM officials.

Remarking that OPM reported voluntary subcontracting was speeding up production and "working well," Mr. Fogarty appealed to defense officials to make subcontracting mandatory.

Senator Maloney said the problem, "unless carefully handled may cause distress that will prove a great shock to our business life and may very seriously affect us socially and otherwise."

He said the condition was "more than distressing, particularly in view of the fact we have been told the military authorities and others had for a long time been making plans for a possible period of peril.

"In spite of these alleged plans," he continued, "we have entered now into a period of confusion and fear and the shortages are already affecting small business."

Area Hit Heavily

Referring to New England, and Connecticut in particular, Senator Maloney said they would be more seriously affected by the scarcity of raw materials than many other areas.

Senator Maloney also expressed concern over an oil shortage and, referring to the transfer of at least 50 oil tankers to Great Britain, remarked "I am far from sure it is wise to dispose of a large part of our facilities of transportation at the risk of a serious disruption of business—and sometimes the vital defense business—in an important industrial area."

The Senator said that a Congressional investigation of the oil transportation system might also be necessary.

Another New Englander, Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts, member of a special Republican House committee named to study problems of small industries, expressed belief lack of defense orders and materials might lead to the closing of many small concerns.

Mr. Bates suggested that "more emphasis be placed on the distribution of subcontracts in small industries that are feeling the effects of the restriction on raw materials."

"It is essential that we assist small industries to maintain their organizations and provide employment for hundreds of thousands of workers affected by the application of priorities," he declared in an interview.

Naval Housing 'Anchorage' In R. I. Receiving Its Tenants

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 15—The first of the defense housing projects in Rhode Island, the United States Navy's development on West Main Road, Middletown, opened its doors to a pioneer group of 124 families this week, seven months after ground was broken.

A second group of 150 families is expected to move in within two weeks and others will arrive in succeeding weeks until the last of the 600 dwelling units in the project is occupied.

Called the Anchorage, the development is a Navy project and is designed to accommodate the families of naval enlisted men and naval civilian workers employed at the Newport base near by.

Another defense housing project is under construction at Newport, and a third is nearing completion across the Bay at Wickford, near the Quonset Point Naval Air Station. In addition, the Navy Department has virtually completed its extensive housing project within the grounds of the Quonset station.

Houses Very Attractive

Plans for the Middletown development were begun last summer, but a series of delays held up start of work until last January. Subsequent labor difficulties delayed the work and postponed completion of the first dwelling units originally scheduled to be ready by June 1.

Most of the buildings in the development are colonial type dwellings, each with four apartments. Each apartment has living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, and bath.

Under Navy direction, a mass-production arrangement was devised to speed construction of the buildings. To avoid monotony, however, 10 different architectural types were included in the development.

The conventional outside appearance of a multi-family house has been avoided at the Anchorage. Each building looks from the outside like a large one-family dwelling. There is only one front door for each building. The four apartments are reached from the entrance hall, two on the first floor and two upstairs.

Naval authorities have fixed the rent at $45 a month for a civilian worker and $30 for an enlisted man. The rental includes heat and utilities. Householders will find each apartment equipped with gas range, electric refrigerator and window shades.

Most of the street names in the development were chosen to recognize Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and his naval victory on Lake Erie. The main avenue is Perry Boulevard. There is a Lake Erie Street, a Lawrence Street (after Perry's flagship), and a Niagara and a Lexington Street (after other ships in Perry's fleet).

There is also an Admiral Luce Street, named for the first President of the Naval War College at Newport, and two avenues named for two of the oldest United States naval war vessels—Constitution Avenue and Constellation Avenue.

Middletown's normal population, which was only 3,379 in the census last year, will be swelled considerably by the families moving into the Navy development. Various problems were raised for the town, a particularly vexing one being the problem of schools, but if all proceeds as now planned, the Navy intends to assume most of the responsibility for the new community.

As a part of the development the Navy intends to establish its own fire station and its own grade school. Children of the new community, however, will attend Middletown schools for junior and senior high school. The Anchorage already has its own drainage system, independent of the town, and a community recreation center with playgrounds, tennis courts, outdoor fireplaces and baseball or football fields is planned.

In Newport the Federal Government pays the City a flat rate for municipal services in lieu of taxes. A similar arrangement is expected to be worked out with the Town of Middletown.

State's New Registrar

The Army reached into the Rhode Island State House this week and took away George R. Beane, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, the first high State official to be called to active service. Mr. Beane attended West Point for three years, held status as a First Lieutenant in the Reserves and has passed his examinations for a captaincy. He leaves a $5,000-a-year job to accept duty with the armed forces.

Mr. Beane also is the first to leave his State position under terms of a measure passed a short time ago by the Legislature. It permits State employees to serve with the Army and return to their old positions, or comparable ones, when their Army service is completed.

Under this arrangement, the Administration is obliged to find a place for Mr. Beane when he returns. Political complications are involved because the Administration is a Democratic one and Mr. Beane is a Republican held over in office from the former Administration of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt.

Meanwhile, Gov. J. Howard McGrath has appointed Wilfred J. Paquin as Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Mr. Paquin served in that capacity under the Quinn Administration. He lost out in the Civil Service examinations which gave the post to Mr. Beane. Subsequently Gov. McGrath ruled that the Registrar's position should not be under Civil Service and debate on the status of the post continues.

2,500 Domiciles Listed by Quincy

Nearly 2,500 apartments, houses and rooms are listed for rent by the Homes Registration Division of the Quincy Defense Council, it was reported today. The majority of the lodgings and apartments are in Quincy and all are on the South Shore.

Officials anticiapte that the regular demand for living accommodations will greatly increase this fall and winter, when a great influx of skilled tradesmen and shipbuilders is expected as expansion continues at the Fore River shipyards and Quincy defense factories.

Prasing the systematic registration throughout the area, E. J. MacEwan, Executive Director of the Council, said there was every indication that present facilities would be sufficient to take care of new workers without overcrowding. Accommodations for several thousand additional workers could be provided without difficulty, he assured the city.

Hingham Base Of 80 Magazines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HINGHAM, Mass.—The naval munitions base will be expanded over a vast 4,500-acre woodland tract here and soon will include 80 magazines, eventually storing 250,000 pounds of explosives, high Navy officers reported today.

Plans now under way to develop the facilities at the base will make it the Navy's principal munitions distributing point in New England for the entire north Atlantic Fleet. An appropriation of $3,500,000 is to be used to acquire land for the ammunition area and for its development.

Railroad cars will be used to ship the explosives to the new storage base, and a new spur line to the depot will be built. About 40 families in the area to be taken will be forced to vacate.

Cargo Priority Board to Rate Defense Needs

Lumber, iron, steel, machinery, and any other commodity needed for national defense, will have priority over other freight in intercoastal shipping under direction of an advisory committee, Boston shipping men were informed today.

The committee, just established as part of the rapidly expanding defense set-up, will include representatives of the Maritime Commission, Navy, Army, Office of Production Management, Office for Emergency Management, Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, Procurement Division of the Treasury, Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Department of Agriculture.

Governmental agencies seeking priorities would "clear" through the OPM, where all requests would be co-ordinated, and then turned over to the Maritime Commission for administration, shipping men were informed from Washington.

Power to administer such priorities is granted the Commission under the Ship Warrants Bill through several "weapons," including the granting of preference in the use of shore facilities to all ships that co-operate with the national defense by carrying vital cargoes and following approved trade routes.

The preference will involve the loading and discharging of cargo, the procurment of bunker fuel and coal, towing, overhauling, drydocking, repairing, and all other port services, as provided in the legislation.

Shippers of commodities desiring cargo priorities for other than that in which some Government agency has an interest will be asked to communicate with G. Lloyd Wilson of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, who will handle their requirements with the Advisory Committee.

Vegetable and Fruit Prices Help Keep Living Cost Down

Weekly Food Shopping Report

While meat prices show little if any change from a week ago, the cost of living in general continues on a level high enough to make a substantial dent in the budget of the average buyer.

Meats are higher than last year. Canned goods are working upward, too; sugar is nearly a cent a pound above the price asked last year, and butter continues to be more or less of a luxury, being more than 10 cents a pound above prices a year ago.

On the other hand, vegetables and fruits that are in season are selling at prices which help to relieve the pressure on the general food budget. Carrots, beets, corn-on-the-cob, and eggplant are among the items that are reasonable in price and high in quality.

Brussels sprouts are beginning to show up, and the price this week end is a bit lower than first offerings usually are. Some are offered today at 20 cents a quart basket.

Peaches Are Cheap

In fruits, the peach is not only in season, but the crop was unusually large in the South. Prices are lower than for some time, and chain stores offer freestone peaches at a fraction of a cent more than four cents a pound. Push-cart merchants were selling large peaches at 15 cents a dozen.

Seedless grapes are offered in chain stores at two pounds for 19 cents. Bartlett pears are in the market around 30 to 35 cents a dozen. Early apples are found on the stalls, as well as cooking apples around five cents a pound.

Sea food offers many attractive buys. Even swordfish is beginning to get down to a price that is within reach of the average family. A shipment of nearly 800 arrived from Nova Scotia this week, and the usual weight is 100 pounds or more. Boston fishing vessels bring in about 100 to 125 fish to a "good" trip. Chain stores offer fresh native swordfish at 35 cents.

Other Sea Food Reasonable

Fresh tuna fish can be had as low as 17 cents in a few cut-price suburban markets; halibut at 29 cents; sea scallops 29 cents a pound; mackerel fillets 17 cents, and fresh flounders 7 cents.

Poultry is offered as low as 21 cents a pound for fowl but that price is a special inducement by cut-price shops for Friday only. Others offer fowl at 23, 25 and 29. Chicken are 25 to 29 cents, though a "Friday only" special is 23 cents. Chain stores offer capons at 35 cents.

In meats, leg of lamb is 27 cents in chain stores, 23 in some cut-price suburban markets, and as low as 19 cents on "Friday only" specials. Beef prices remain steady, with chain stores still selling a selection of steaks and roasts at 31 cents a pound; face of the rump 30 cents and rib roast 25 cents. The latter was 23 cents a month ago in chain stores.

N. E. Defense Study Planned At Hartford

Sidney Hillman, head of the Labor Division, Office of Production Management; Leon Henderson, OPACS chieftain; Harold Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, are among the more than 20 Federal officials invited to attend the first New England State Defense Production Clinic to be held at the State Armory in Hartford, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Invitations to the Government officials were placed in the mail this week, according to announcement made by Col. Samuel H. Fisher, State Defense Administrator, and Charles E. Rolfe, Chairman of the State Development Commission, Co-Chairmen of the meeting.

In announcing the anticipated guest list, the Co-Chairmen again called attention to the fact that the meeting has been shifted to the State Armory because of the hundreds of returns already received indicating that more than 600 prime and subcontractors will be present to discuss the defense production program.

The Government officials expected to attend are: Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief, U. S. Army Air Corps; Col. R. M. Jones, District Manager, Eastern Procurement Division, Army Air Corps; Col. J. S. Crawford, Executive Officer, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army; Capt. B. H. Hirsch, Office of Chief of Ordnance, Army; Maj. Gen. C. M. Wesson, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army; Maj. Charles H. Roe, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army; and Col. B. J. Finan, Planning Officer, Quartermaster Corps.

Reserve Supplies Of Feed Sought

Because of the threat of transportation tie-ups, New England farmers are being urged to build up reserve feed stocks, according to an announcement made by the New England Council. Regional farm leaders meeting recently at Durham, N. H., set up a six-State committee to study ways and means for accumulating the surplus stocks.

It was pointed out at the gathering that New England farmers normally carry only a week's supply of dairy and poultry feed, so that the region is dependent upon a constant flow of feed stock from bulk storage points. However, of late, national defense demands upon all transportation facilities make serious interruptions of this flow increasingly likely. Authorities on agricultural problems say that maintenance of at least a month's reserve supply at farms is necessary to meet all contingencies.

The chief concern of the special committee will be to discover credit facilities for the thousands of individual farmers who are unable to finance large reserve feed stocks for themselves.

Connecticut Asks Farm Labor Needs

Anticipating a labor shortage of about 5,000 workers during the coming fruit harvesting season, the Agricultural Defense Labor Committee of the Connecticut State Defense Council and the Connecticut State Employment Service co-operating with the Connecticut Pomological Society are canvassing more than 1,000 fruit growers in the State to learn their labor needs.

Representatives of the three organizations met recently under the auspices of the State Defense Council to discuss the problems and devise a combined questionnaire and order blank which every fruit grower in the State has been asked to fill out and return to the State Employment Service as soon as possible.

It was decided at the conference that the anticipated shortage can be met if the growers will co-operate by returning the blanks at once and if high school students, women, and agricultural labor, free after other crops have been harvested, are utilized during the coming season.

2 Brookline Theaters Do Bit for Soldiers

The Brookline theaters, the Coolidge Corner and Brookline Theaters, have established a special low admission charge for all enlisted men in the Nation's armed forces.

Proprietors said the policy would continue in effect until further notice as a contribution to the national defense program.

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Press Comment on Roosevelt-Churchill Talk

By the Associated Press

Editorial comment on the meeting between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill and their joint declaration included:

Atlanta Constitution (Dem.): It is probable this meeting will rank in world significance with the signing of Magna Carta at Runnymede and the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Beside such a program the mouthings of small-souled isolationists and political opportunists shrink to nothing.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Ind.): Have we heard all there is to hear from this momentous meeting on the ocean?

Is a statement of aims all the President and the Prime Minister drew up?

If they talked about the peace did they not also talk about the war and its conduct?

What precisely is the present state of American relations with the British and their struggle against Hitler?

These graver questions remain unanswered.

New York Times (Ind-Dem): Hitler will denounce this assurance as a perfidious promise . . . . But to the extent that British and American statesmanship can make the good faith of their promise apparent to the German people, they will rob Hitler of his greatest weapon—the present belief of the German people that the outcome of this war means life or death for the German nation. . . . It is the beginning of a new era in which the United States assumes the responsibilities which fall naturally to a great world power.

Providence Journal (Ind.)—From Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt have come a joint statement of peace aims enormously important to the world. They are largely American in inception, wholly in keeping with our democracy, and they constitute tremendous commitments by the two Governments: ours to see this war through as a more effective arsenal; Britain's to abandon all notion of territorial or other gains.

The statement constitutes no declaration of belligerency by our Government. It makes clear that our role still is to be that of the arsenal, our battlefront the assembly line. It would be a mistake, however, for the dictatorships to believe that this means a weakness either of will or power on our part. After all, what the statement did not say is as important as what it said, and the Axis powers can be assured that we are better prepared to act swiftly and strongly in our defense, now that there is better understanding between the two great democracies of their respective problems and needs.

Richmond, Va., Times - Dispatch (Ind.-Dem.): The dramatic rendezvous will inevitably contribute to widespread uneasiness in a Reich already alarmed and shaken by staggering losses on the Eastern Front. Mr. Roosevelt is to be congratulated for suggesting the dramatic meeting . . . as well as for the concrete and forehanded decisions we believe were reached there.

Boston Globe (Ind.): There is in the eight points as there was in the 14 (Wilson's) a promise of consideration for the vanquished as well as the victors. Two decades ago, the victors broke their promise, then fell fast asleep. This time, if the Axis is beaten, it might be well for the victor to keep faith, but to carry his pistol on his hip until the future is safe.

New York World-Telegram (Ind.): Mr. Roosevelt has great resourcefulness and great daring. Under his leadership, the country has been committed to a degree of participation in the affairs of the other hemisphere. At the same time he is pledged also to keep American troops out of the wars of that hemisphere. The immediate future may determine whether those two commitments can function side by side.

New York Sun (Ind.): It is implicit, in everything the joint announcement said, that this is no outline of a peace through present negotiation but an outline of a peace that can come only after the downfall of militant Hitlerism. Far more important than the things Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill actually say are the things about which for the present they are keeping silent.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Ind.): The men who write the history of our time doubtless will find an important niche for the meeting . . . because they (the conferences) have come at a crucial stage in the war and almost certainly will have a major bearing on its outcome. This meeting will give new heart to all those men throughout the world who are struggling . . . for the preservation of human liberty.

Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal (Ind.-D.): All told, the impact of this unprecedented meeting will be to brush the scum off of American and British thinking. Henceforth, we know, and so does the world know, that America stands committed.

Chicago Tribune (Ind): For Mr. Churchill the event would be, he could hope, that last step which would bring him what he has awaited as his salvation—the final delivery of Mr. Roosevelt's commitments, the delivery of the United States with all its man power into the war at all points. . . . As head of a Nation at peace he (Roosevelt) had no right to discuss war aims with the ruler of a country at war. He not only likes to shatter traditions, he likes to shatter the checks and restraints which were put on his office. He is thoroughly un-American.

Los Angeles Times (Rep): There is clearly more to this mysteriously secret meeting in mid-Atlantic . . . than has been allowed to meet the eye. The joint, eight-point declaration . . . is altogether admirable. But what has been given out as, by implication, the sole result of the days-long conference falls considerably short of accounting satisfactorily for the manner of its making, or of justifying the risks which were incurred ostensively to formulate it. Plainly there is big stuff in the background. . . .

Hartford Courant (Rep): The circumstances justify the assumption that the urgent business that brought Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill together was not so much the building of the peace as the winning of the war. The nature of the problem was not changed by the meeting, but marked the emergence of the United States into a new role . . . it has formally declared its readiness to support the peace that victory brings. All that is still withheld, in short, is the willingness to use its man-power in battle.

New Orleans Times - Picayune (Dem.):—"The Roosevelt-Churchill declaration will prove 'momentous' only if its noble purposes are implemented, and its fine objectives made sure of attainment, by the muster of armed forces strong enough and well enough equipped to beat off brute aggression by land and sea and air."

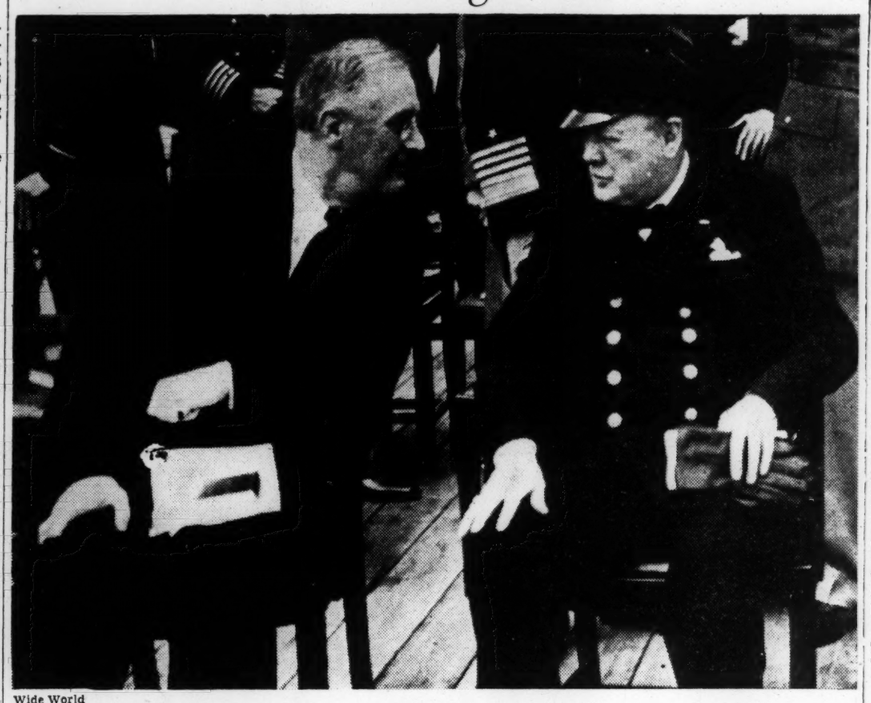
Memphis Commercial Appeal (Ind.): Great good can and should come of such personal conferences, and so far as the peace aims go it is believed that they have been as clearly and forthrightly stated as the present confused outlook permits.

Denver Post (Ind.): It will be interesting to hear what Congress thinks of the President's action in entering into an "alliance" with Great Britain without consulting the Senate. President Roosevelt avoids consulting the Senate by making "agreements" instead of "treaties." The difference is in name only."

San Francisco Chronicle (Ind.-Rep.): The rather vague definition of peace aims . . . is only the public part of what they likely talked about. . . . What did Churchill come to ask, and what did Roosevelt promise? It would be naïve to assume that they did not discuss the specific strategy of war as well as the broad strategy of the future peace.

Nashville Tennessean (Dem.): Out of the secret meetings at sea between two great democratic leaders, Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, comes the blueprint of a New Deal for the world . . . designed to safeguard and restore the security and sovereignty of nations and to remove, as far as is possible, the economic dangers which contributed so largely to the new world war.

The Meeting at Sea



Wide World

President Roosevelt **Prime Minister Churchill**

As they met in a dramatic conference aboard the British battleship Prince of Wales. This picture was taken following church service Sunday, Aug. 10.

U. S. and Britain: Trustees for Future Peace

Continued from Page 1

Eight-Point program recalls the Fourteen Points set forth by President Wilson before Congress on Jan. 8, 1917. President Roosevelt might well have reiterated the words of his predecessor that there is a call for 'these definitions of principle which is more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air is filled," for President Wilson was speaking at a time when the Allied war aims were as vague, and the German war aims as concrete, as they are today.

But while President Wilson's Fourteen Points were purely his own venture, the present Eight-Point program represents a definite agreement between the major democratic powers. The main difference between the two documents lies in their respective final points—and it is this difference that makes Point One of the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration so significant. The Wilsonian Fourteenth Point proposes an immediate League of Nations, the Eighth Point of the present program envisages an intermediate order pending "a wider and more permanent" security system.

The key proposal of the Eight Points is in effect an Anglo-American trusteeship for world security, to be held by the two democratic powers. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, had hinted at such a plan in Parliament last May.

Instead of a League of Nations, in which each power is merely accorded so many votes, world security is to rest for the time being on the two dominating democratic powers, which, having suppressed the aggressive powers, shall presumably retain all the instruments of force in their own hands.

The Peace Aims

To balance this assumption of supreme power, and to furnish credentials, so to speak, for the trusteeship, the Eight-Point program goes beyond the Wilsonian Fourteen Points in a series of self-denying ordinances. The first of these figures is Point One. The two powers "seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other.'

President Wilson, as far as his own country was concerned, might have proposed a similar point. He did in fact tell Congress at the time that "what we demand in this war is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in."

But the various Allied Governments were not prepared to be so self-sacrificing. The British acquired at Versailles mandates virtually adding 875,000 square miles and 8,350,000 new subjects to the Empire — a prize which, as it turned out, seriously weakened Britain's moral status as a leader in postwar settlement.

By Point One, Mr. Churchill removes the incubus by joining America in the renunciation of aggrandizement.

Point One, therefore, counters the Nazi capacity for annexing whole continents.

It lays down the supreme difference between the Nazi "New Order," in which all Nations are required to contribute to the well-being of the German race, and democratic "New Order," in which the dominating powers regard their own preeminence as a trusteeship for the well-being of all Nations.

Answers Have-Nots

It answers the complaint of the so-called "have-nots," that the "haves," propose to keep what they have, by saying that they do so with a sense of responsibility to others.

As a guarantee to Germans, Italians and Japanese, that the democratic powers want none of their own rightful territory is the unmistakable evidence of the past two decades of a tendency on the part of the two democracies to restrict their territorial spheres.

The American Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1935 for Philippines home rule and the abrogation of the Platt Amendment regarding Cuba in 1934, like the Independence granted by Britain to Egypt in 1922 and to Iraq in 1932, indicate this trend.

Britain, since the war, has freed the Dominions from practically all ties but those of the Crown. The Dominions received a shock they were little prepared for in March, 1938, when Premier Chamberlain observed in Parliament that the distant parts of the Empire "are not so vital as the defense of our own country."

There was little imperialism of the ambitious type in this realistic declaration.

But there are other reasons than mere land-hunger or naked imperialism for taking fresh territory today and it is in this respect that the Roosevelt-Churchill plan will need clarification before it is actually implemented.

Force of Necessity

Military and economic necessity are both factors that may impel a power to overflow its boundaries. If Britain and America propose to take upon themselves full responsibility for world order, they can scarcely do so without occupying a large number of strategic points that will establish their control.

Politically, Britain was ready to give Egypt and Iraq independence, but from strategic necessity it feit bound, and still feels bound, to retain certain military control over both countries.

Britain is no more desirous of being in Syria or Crete today than America desires to have troops in Iceland. And yet, if London and Washington intend to make themselves responsible for order in Europe, there are almost innumerable points on the Rhine, the Danube, in Bohemia, Spain, Sicily, at Baku, Ploesti, in the Caucasus and Carpathians, in North Africa at which it might seem essential to maintain a hold.

In the economic field, the thoroughness of Germany's plans for the "New Order" in Europe—alloting to France the role of agricultural producer, to the Balkans and eastern Europe the production of textiles and chinaware, to Rumania and the Caucasus oil, and to German proper the heavy industries — indicates the economic framework that may be considered vital for a great modern empire, and which may necessitate the acquisition of new territory for cogent economic reasons.

But these practical considerations are perhaps not so important at the moment as the motives and ideals governing the two democracies in the herculean task that lies ahead of them. The British people have a natural distaste for participating in affairs of the continent any more than is necessary for their own security. The American people are averse to getting themselves entangled in European affairs at all.

Political Unselfishness

But the two peoples have shouldered a great responsibility which may considerably modify their natural preferences and launch them upon new trends of political unselfishness which may be the surest foundation for the new order.

Before such a new policy can be worked out in detail the fundamental motives must be laid down. And this has now been done.

With the renunciation of aggrandizement definitely laid down as the opening point, the next most vital move must be to broaden the basis of the new order so as to remove from the two democracies the necessity of providing numerous military and economic guarantees that they are naturally reluctant to shoulder.

The question of Russia—which may emerge as a great unconquered power—as a possible collaborator comes to the fore and is already scheduled for consideration at an Allied conference.

In the meantime, the nonaggrandizement declaration gives to the German and other Axis peoples the assurance that the democracies have no desire to take their rightful territory from them and that they may make terms with their opponents under no fear of such retribution as the Nazis are exacting from those they conquer.

Roosevelt Delays Return From Historic Cruise

Continued from Page 1

Roosevelt o nthe new Anglo-American moves may come as he step ashore, either late tonight or early tomorrow, at some New England port, from the converted Coast Guard cutter which now serves as a Presidential cruise-ship.

Meanwhile, observers here sought to reconstruct, in part, the dramatic episodes of the Roosevelt-Churchill meetings from the meager details trickling through the unusual White House secrecy and the war-imposed London censorship.

On British Warship

An authoritative London source stated today that the principal conference between the two heads of state occurred last Sunday in the Captain's cabin of the Prince of Wales under weather conditions that "were not ideal."

Sources in Montreal believe the congregation of warships on which the series of metings was held must have been not far from Newfoundland. Movements of planes bearing high Canadian officials formed the basis for this belief, it was said.

The time has been officially stated at Washington as Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 9 and 10.

Pieced together, the meeting appears to have been like this:

The conferees, including highest ranking military, naval, diplomatic, and economic officials of both countries, assembled from two sides of the ocean by plane and warship, Lord Beaverbrook, the British Minister of Supply, for instance, came by plane. Presumably, others also used this mode of travel.

Mr. Roosevelt started out on the Potomac from New London, Cann., but is believed to have transferred along the coast tao the cruiser Augusta, former flagship of the American Asiatic squadron. The Potomac, meantime, was left anchored somewhere "in the fog," as officially announced last Saturday morning.

Best opinion regarding the British Prime Minister, a former First Lord of the Admiralty, is that he came under the protection of the Prince of Wales, after the manner of Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, who arrived in this country aboard a sister battleship, the King George V, last winter.

On Saturday evening, it is known, Mr. Roosevelt was host to the Prime Minister and his retinue aboard the cruiser Augusta, probably to dinner. Photographs taken at that time and released at the White House show Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill in evening clothes seated in wicker chairs on the deck of the cruiser.

Doubtless, other units of the I nthe darkness, other units of the Anglo-American Navies—the two greatest in the world—kept watch against the possibility of enemy attack.

Among those attending this function, which may have been as much social as otherwise—an opportunity for two heads of state who formerly had talked together only by trans-Atlantic telephone to become acquainted—were the following:

Americans—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, United States Army; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet; Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State; Harry Hopkins, Lend-Lease Administrator; W. Averill Harriman, London Representative of the Lend-Lease Administration; two sons of the President, Capt. Elliott Roosevelt, and Ensign Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.; and the President's favorite Scottie, Falla.

British—Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord; Sir Wilfred Freeman, Vice-Chief of British Air Staff.

The following morning President Roosevelt and his official party boarded the Prince of Wales, veteran of the bitter naval fight in which the German battleship Bismarck was sunk. The party was transferred by barge in heavy seas, making it difficult to mount to the quarterdeck of the great warship, but it is officially stated there were no untoward incidents.

The First Meeting

An intimate, first-hand description of one of the Churchill-Roosevelt meetings, probably the Sunday one, was given by a "high American official" to Walter Farr, correspondent of the London Daily Mail, "somewhere on the American coast" after the official had left the ship. The Associated Press then relayed the story to this Country.

"At the conferences, it was hard to tell which was happier — the President or Mr. Churchill," the official said. "They knew each other so well by talking for months on the trans-Atlantic telephone, so they were like two old friends meeting.

After the first "how-do-you-do?" Mr. Farr wrote, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill engaged in eager conversation.

The Talk Alone

"Officials left them and for more than an hour they talked alone with their ship rocking gently on the Atlantic swell.

"Afterwards Mr. Churchill looked almost boyish as he went into the conference cabin. His aides followed with a great quantity of documents including many maps.

"Mr. Churchill was well wrapped up although the weather was not very cold. The President wore a light striped summer suit. Most of the time the two men were together the President had on a broad-brimmed, flopping fisherman's hat.

"Mr. Churchill of course was wearing that peaked cap of his which everyone knows.

Attend Church Service

A feature of the Sunday meeting was a church service on the broad deck of the Prince of Wales. There, under clear skies, with the decks heaving in the rolling sea, the Prime Minister and President joined in prayer for the coming of a just and lasting peace.

In the stately ritual of the Church of England, they joined with the official parties and, presumably, the officers and men of the new British battleship, which had proved its metal in combat with the mighty Bismarck, in asking divine guidance in their newly pledged, joint task of coping with the instruments of aggression.

Following the service, Mr. Roosevelt posed, with a prayer book upon his lap, for photographs, with Mr. Churchill, dressed in his familiar naval uniform and holding a pair of gloves in one hand, sitting by his side.

Naval planes, possibly from the new American base at Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, droned constantly overhead and destroyers circled nearby as the camera shutters clicked.

Leaders Scatter

Today, five days after the unprecedented assembly, participants were widely scattered. Lord Beaverbrook, who had stopped off afterward at his old home town of Newcastle, N. B., was in Washington conferring with American officials.

Mr. Welles and Harry Hopkins were reported to have landed last night at Portland, Maine, and proceeded from there by car, but this could not be confirmed.

At Swampscott, Mass., where Mr. Hassett, the Presidential Secretary, arrived this morning to prepare for Mr. Roosevelt's return to shore, Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt left the New Ocean House by automobile, presumably to meet her husband, who had accompanied the President on his secret mission.

N. Y. Dairymen Get Near Record Price

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Dairy farmers in the six States of the huge New York milkshed are benefiting from the highest July uniform price for milk in 12 years—$2.30 a hundredweight for 3.5 butterfat milk in the 200-mile shipping zone originating in New York City.

N. J. Cladakis, Federal-State Milk Marketing Administrator, estimated that the producers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont would receive approximately $12,140,000, including extra premiums, for last month.

That total was about $1,680,000 less than June's $13,820,000—highest amount ever paid under the Federal-State orders and possibly the highest amount ever paid dairymen in the New York milkshed. The June rate was $1.95.

Anti-Semitic Drive Launched at Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

A virulent anti-Semitic campaign, said to be one of the harshest ever launched in the Far East, is under way here.

Obscure in its motivations, the drive is ostensibly sponsored by a local Russian newspaper operating with the approval of the Japanese. Its special targets are Americans.

The newspaper is the Dalnevostochnoje Vremia, or Far Eastern Times. It is published in Hongkew, the Japanese-dominated section of the International Settlement.

The attack coincided with a Berlin outburst against American Jewry in which it was charged that both President and Mrs. Roosevelt are Semitic. It followed closely articles in nationalistic newspapers at Tokyo, particularly the Hochi, which is a German Embassy paper, against "an international Jewish cabal" designed to hamstring Japan's China war and southward expansion program.

Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting Hailed as 'Turning Point'

Continued from Page 1

that idealism is this time translated into terms of practical and lasting realities.

More on Japan Expected

In addition to these undertones of warning, it is also true that there has been some disappointment expressed here that the meeting failed to produce any apparent evidence of definite joint action in the immediate sphere of war, as distinguished from the future plan of peace. In particular, something more concrete concerning Japan was generally expected.

The British press today, however, clearly points out that any such disappointments are ill-founded. It underlines the fact that high-ranking service chiefs took part in the meeting that engaged in consultations, not only on problems of supply, but, it is assumed here, on all aspects of "dangers to world civilization arising from the policy of military domination by conquest upon which the Hitlerite Government of Germany and other Governments associated thefewith have embarked."

These "other Governments associated therewith," it is pointed out, can only refer to Japan and Italy.

Peace Principles

With regard to the declaration of peace principles, as distinguished from the more immediate war matters discussed at the meeting, there is an almost lyrical chorus of approval in the press of all political aspects here today. The labor organ, the Daily Herald, says "the prime significance of the Atlantic charter is this: that Britain and the United States are in absolute agreement on the broad principles which should govern the reconstruction of the world," and that they "clearly declare their resolve to work in partnership for the implementation of these principles."

The Herald goes to to emphasize that this "implies an undertaking by the United States that they will work with the rest of civilization right through the process of reconstruction"; and it comments significantly that "had full American collaboration been maintained throughout the previous attempt at peacebuilding our efforts would never have relapsed into babel."

The Labor paper finds the essence of the charter in clauses four and five dealing with the free access to trade and raw materials and collaboration in the economic field.

"In other wards," it concludes, "the world's wealth is declared to be the heritage of all its inhabitants. That doctrine is the foundation of all socialist thought."

Praise From the Times

At the other end of the political scale the conservative Times, of London, is equally enthusiastic and concludes its laudatory leading article by saying, "The fact that there is nothing unexpected or even unfamiliar in the declaration takes nothing away from its crucial importance.

"In the first place it is a joint and formal declaration: and this means that the United States and the British Empire will be jointly concerned in the conditions of peace.

"In the second place the unity of purpose announced and defined, while forming a new bond between the American and British peoples, also sets the goal for the friends of liberty in all countries. . . . The world now knows beyond a doubt what we are fighting for and what the enemy is fighting against."

The Times then ends by saying of the eight peace principles: "Perhaps their highest service is to make it clear that on both sides of the Atlantic there is recognition that a secure peace settlement must include both real incentives to observe it and real deterrents against breaking it.

"These will be twin and inseparable conditions of any true peace."

New Hope to Humanity

The Liberal News Chronicle says that the statement agreed upon by the American President and the British Prime Minister "gives a new promise to humanity."

The very crux of the declaration, it says, lies in the fact that "in making it, in laying down the principles on which the social and economic fabric of the world is to be rebuilt when victory is won, the President of the United States commits his country to the historic task of postwar reconstruction."

But it also says that America is now in the peace though not yet in the war, and that "if she wills the end she must be prepared to will the means."

It concludes, however, that "the immense fact remains. The spiritual forces of mankind are on the march again."

Typical of Comment

These extracts are typical of other British newspaper comment. The Chronicle's reference to the spiritual value of the meeting voices the widespread feeling here that the true significance of the whole historic event is to be found less in the letter than in the spirit, less in the detail than in the depths of its implications.

Viewed literally as a crystallized conclusion rather than as a new beginning, it is important, but certainly not epochal.

Viewed, however, as a fresh starting point, as the commencement of the opening up of unlimited possibilities for future progress, it is at once a breathtaking innovation and an inspiring continuation of the basic fact of Anglo-American solidarity.

On the whole it is in this way that most people here regard the meeting of Churchill and Roosevelt and the declaration of the peace principles on which they agreed.

8-Point Plan

Continued from Page 1

peace until "Nazi tyranny" is ended.

7. They contemplate the presence of the United States at the peace table, not as an onlooker but as an architect.

President Due Back

President Roosevelt is expected to return to Washington this weekend or not later than Monday if he decides to stop off at Hyde Park, N. Y. He will be back at his desk rested and ready to work after his "vacation."

When he arrives he will, in the main, find preponderant political approval for his unorthodox conference with Mr. Churchill and for the joint declaration which followed it.

But he will also find in the making the kind of isolationist, anti-British, don't-do-anything-about-the-peace movement which the late Henry Cabot Lodge successfully waged against the international leadership and policies of Woodrow Wilson. And again the crusade is being led, for the moment, at least, by another Massachusetts politician, Senator David I. Walsh, who released Aug. 14 the only detailed and carefully written attack on the President's action.

Senator Walsh begins by saying that the statement of "common principles" automatically constitutes a "covenant" which is "infinitely more shackling" than the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations and ends by arguing that the American people will have nothing to do with any "international commitment" to keep a war such as this from occuring again.

The resumption of an historic debate is in evidence and Senator Walsh has seized the role of Senator Lodge's successor.

Aircraft Industry Pay Roll Mounts

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce reports that the United States aircraft industry weekly payrolls soared more than $3,000,000 during the first six months of the year, reaching a record peak of $10,603,321 on July 1.

During the same period, an announcement released by the Chamber's Aviation News Committee said, the industry provided 87,413 new jobs, and turned out 7,423 warplanes for this country and its allies.

As an indication of the industry's expansion, the Committee declared, the July 1 pay-roll peak was $9,072,598 above the figure for Jan. 1, 1939.

Other statistics:

Backlog of unfilled orders totaled $5,136,759,573 July 1, compared with $2,831,665,159 last Jan. 1.

Floor space in airplane, engine, and propeller factories jumped from 24,456,421 square feet Jan. 1 to 40,096,497 square feet July 1. By comparison, the Jan. 1, 1939 total was 9,454,550 square feet.

Autos to Lose All Trimmin's

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Elimination of all decorative trimmings from new automobiles and use of substitutes for scarce materials in all non-functional parts was decided upon at a conference yesterday of representatives of the motor industry and defense officials.

No definite action will be taken, however, until the Office of Production Management issues an order, officials said. The order is expected to be drafted soon.

The critical materials to be conserved include aluminum, chrome, nickel, zinc, copper, and rubber. The automobile makers said some of these would have to be used in transmissions, gears, brakes, and other essential operating parts.

The conference agreed to the complete elimination of aluminum pistons, but rejected a suggestion that brass be used instead of copper for radiators. It also was agreed to discontinue the use of sponge rubber in car cushions.

Officials declined to forecast when the changes would be put into effect.

Padilla of Mexico Praises Peace Aims

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 15 (AP) — The eight peace aims enunciated by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill represent the "will of America," Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla said last night.

"As Foreign Minister of a country which has always fought for realization of the noble aspirations of peace, of justice and of liberty, I can do no less than applaud their declaration sincerely," Señor Padilla said in an official statement.

"In the shadows which temporarily surround us, the generous principles formulated by the United States and English Governments are an announcement of the conditions of equity, of concord and of civilized fraternity which all men of conscience aspire to," Señor Padilla asserted.

"They represent the will of America, united today more than ever against the threat of evil and of extermination of democratic ideals."

Freighter Takes Supplies To New American Bases

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP) — The 9,300-ton freighter Alcoa Pilgrim, completed recently at San Francisco, arrived today to enter the shipping service carrying defense materials from the United States to the West Indies island bases acquired from the British.

The freighter will carry supplies to Bermuda, Trinidad, and other islands and will bring bauxite to the United States. Owned by the Alcoa Steamship Company, she arrived with 5,000,000 feet of lumber loaded at St. Helens, Ore.

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Has France Exposed 'Key' to West?

By W. E. Lucas

Long a correspondent in Lisbon, and an outstanding authority on Portuguese affairs, who has now returned to the United States.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The appointment of Admiral Jean Darlan as virtual dictator of France is an event of more than French domestic concern. It is the beginning of a new phase in the World War.

From this moment the key to the door of the western Mediterranean and the South Atlantic may be within Hitler's reach.

For the first time the fate of Algeria and Morocco, the Portuguese islands of the Azores and Cape Verde, the Spanish Canaries is no longer a mere matter for academic speculation. The problem that faces the democratic powers is how to wedge that door shut before the Nazi forces can put their military boot in it.

For months now the names Azores and Cape Verde have been cropping up in the press. American statesmen have referred to them as legitimate outposts of the Western Hemisphere defense. The Portuguese Government has replied that these possessions will be defended against any attacker and, in the meanwhile, has dispatched reinforcements of troops, artillery and planes to their support. Gen. Oscar Carmona, President of the Portuguese Republic, has just returned to Lisbon from an inspection of the Azores.

It is, in fact, obvious that more people than Nazi, British and American strategists are concerned about the fate of these island groups that stand as stepping stones to the American Continent and provide vital bases for the Battle of the Atlantic.

Bound by Treaty

In all the discussions which have raged around these Portuguese possession there are some factors which have not always been borne in mind and which might play a decisive role when the moment for decision comes.

Portugal is bound to England by a treaty that has borne the strain and stress of seven centuries and as yet is unbroken. By the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance either party can call upon the other for assistance in the case of need. So far in this war, Great Britain has refrained from invoking Portuguese aid under this treaty. In fact, it was with England's approval that Premier Antonio Salazar initiated October, 1939, his policy of strict neutrality. The reasons for this departure from Portugal's historic policy were principally domestic and were agreed to by the British out of respect for Dr. Salazar's endeavor to set Portugal safely on its feet again.

Until a German threat to Portugal becomes imminent there is no cause for either party to the bargain to consider a deviation from this policy. For Portugal's neutrality was not dictated by friendship with the Nazis, it was not even primarily the result of fear of a German invasion. Should, however, the latter become an immediate possibility, then the policy of strict neutrality can no longer function and a new orientation is inevitable.

It is at this point that the British will be free to ask for Portuguese aid under the treaty and this request will take the form of a demand for the occupation of the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, either by the British themselves, or by the United States.

Factors Involved

In deciding upon his future action under the changed circumstances of a physical German threat to Portuguese territory, Dr. Salazar has to bear in mind certain factors. Firstly, that Portugal is not only the metropolitan area which clings to the western shores of Europe, it is an empire straggling across Africa and Asia whose safety and independence hangs upon the protection of British sea power. Portugal is, in fact, an overseas empire without a navy adequate to protect it. That this is so, is proof of the strong ties that have always bound Portugal and England together in a lasting friendship.

Now if at this juncture Dr. Salazar refused to abide by the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, refused permission to the British for the occupation of the Atlantic islands, than the fate of Angola and Mozambique, of Timor, and Goa might be in peril. These exists and prosper upon the good will of the Union of South Africa, of Rhodesia, Kenya and Tanganika, of India and Australia. Girdled as they are on every side by British possessions and British sea power their heart can only beat by the permission of the British.

A second factor which would have to be faced would be the strong pro-British sentiment which runs through the Portuguese people and inspires many of their leading politicians. This sentiment might be too strong for Dr. Salazar to oppose, even if he wished to, and too general for him to control if the Portuguese Government were forced to retreat to the Azores or were held captive under German domination in Lisbon.

A third factor would be the impossibility of defending either the Azores or the Cape Verde Islands if the British still had control of the Atlantic.

Army Badly Equipped

The Portuguese Army by modern standards is badly equipped, especially in artillery, anti-aircraft guns and planes. It would, moreover, be impossible to maintain a large force in the Azores without an uninterrupted sea lane to bring supplies from the mainland. Already 10,000 troops have been added to the existing garrison on the islands and these have caused acute shortages in food. Under a blockade the islands, where there is little enthusiasm for a war against Britain, could be forced into surrender in a short space of time. Portugal's dictator, Dr. Salazar, is above everything a realist. Inclination and necessity would encourage him, if his policy of neutrality is no longer possible, to take up the historic threads of the still existent British Alliance. History provides the precedent and a broad view of national welfare offers the incentive for a willing acceptance of British demands in connection with the Portuguese Atlantic islands.

But these possibilities must also be present to the minds of the Nazi leaders. For this reason Hitler may decide to give a wide berth to Portugal in his sweep towards the north African shore. By concentrating on the French ports of Casablanca and Dakar and on the seizure of the Spanish Canaries, he would avoid upsetting the basis of Portugal's policy of neutrality. By depriving the British of an excuse to invoke the Anglo-Portuguese treaty of alliance he would destroy the opportunity of acquiring peacefully and legally the Atlantic islands which are so vital to Britain's empire sea lanes. If then the British were still compelled to act, and to act by force instead of by arrangement, the Nazis would have won a psychological victory in the battle for the Iberian Peninsula and its insular possessions.

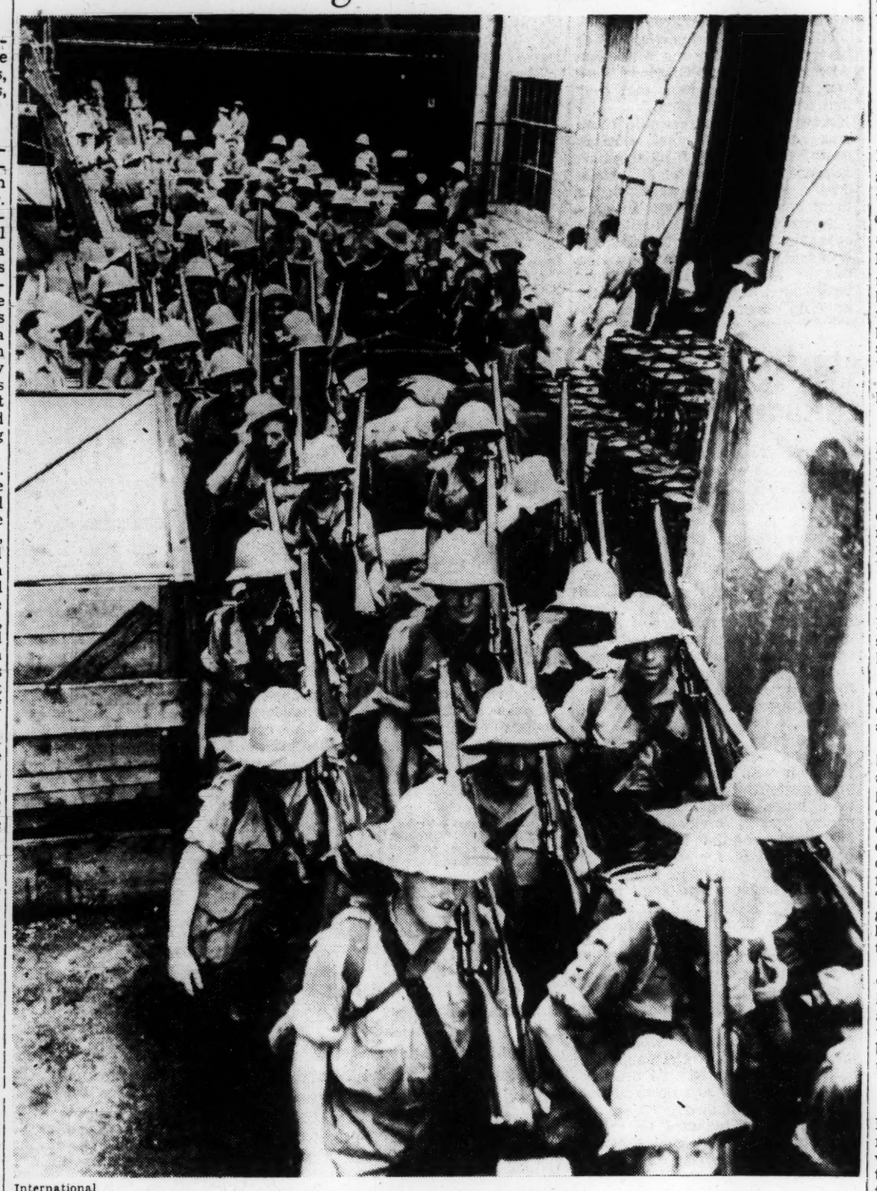
Portuguese President Sees Azores Defenses

Gen. Oscar de Fragoso Carmona, President of Portugal, inspected his country's small but growing defense establishment in the strategic Azores in a three-week tour just ending.

Since May, troopships have proceeded at irregular intervals to the islands. Five contingents left Portugal down to July 15, and several have gone since then.

Because of their key position in defense of the South Atlantic and of the Western Hemisphere, the Azores were declared by President Roosevelt on May 27 to be of vital concern to the United States. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles later informed Lisbon that Portugal's sovereignty would be respected, but concessions granted to hostile powers would not be acceptable.

British Strengthen Far East Defenses



International

Troops Arriving at Malaya

British reinforcements sent to defend Malaya from possible Japanese aggression land from a transport at a Far Eastern port, presumably Singapore, Straits Settlements. According to the caption approved by the British censor they had traveled 11,000 miles without incident.

Anglo-American Charter Raises Europe's Hope

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 15—To the Allied Governments here in London and German-enslaved peoples throughout the Continent yesterday's historic pronouncement comes as a new ray of confident hope of British-American determination not only to destroy Naziism, but to build a better future upon the world-wide co-operation of all peace-loving peoples in economic, social, and defensive spheres, as well as political.

The situation is pithily put in historical contrast.

For when Napoleon and Czar Alexander met at Tilsit one of the Russian generals remarked, "The Emperors have shaken hands, let Europe tremble."

Today all under the Hitler yoke can say, "The rulers of the democracies have shaken hands. Let Europe hope."

World Reconstruction

For this present event is interpreted as an indication that Britain and the United States consider that the time has come to look beyond victory, for the document of British-American co-operation is in fact a framework of world-wide reconstruction on a democratic basis.

Some of the eight points outlined by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt have particular reference to the Allied countries represented here, especially those points which place emphasis on the principle of self-determination as the future basis for postwar Europe and the desire "to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

Here is a definite assertion that Germany will not be allowed to keep any of its conquest won by aggression—for Britain a reassertion, but now a clear acceptance by the United States of co-operation in the new peace.

Freely Expressed Wishes

The Nations of Central and East Europe undoubtedly must have read carefully the second point which lays down that Britain and the United States favor only territorial changes in accord with "freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned."

While examining this point they have recalled the great struggles over minorities in their post-1919 existence as independent States.

To these Nations it is a welcome declaration that "pending establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security" disarmament of "Nations which threaten or may threaten aggression outside their frontiers" is essential.

For there has long lurked an uneasy feeling lest the Anglo-Saxon world would, having won the military side of the war, hesitate to apply further measures which alone can give that respite period in which some international system of security can be evolved.

Prospective Nazi Propaganda

The Nazis who so successfully propagated among their own people the theory of attempts to classify Germany as a "second-class nation" and played up Anglo-French refusal to disarm from 1933 until the time their own secret armaments were sufficiently strong, will undoubtedly again utilize the present opportunity to upbraid the democracies for their "cynical hypocrisy and war-mongering."

But the Nazis' blatant acts of the past five years must have long ago made even their own strongest supporters impervious to all arguments except that of force.

The new proclamation is also seen as a great propaganda weapon for use among the peoples still under the Hitler yoke.

The very fact of British-American co-operation of this sort is itself especially striking to people who have so long been accustomed to similar statements only from the Axis powers that it is like the dawn of a new era.

Contrast in Conditions

To Germans accustomed to think in terms of special dates it will not be forgotten that Aug. 15, 1941, was quite different from the same date a year ago.

Then Hitler was to have been in London, and Britain stood almost alone. Marshal Hermann Göring's air force had attempted a mass attack on London but lost 150 airplanes. Today they see two great democracies taking the leadership from out of their hands.

Their manner of handling the pronouncement indicates both Berlin and Rome's dismay. Berlin declares: "It is German victories that will give a lasting foundation to Europe."

The Allied nations, inspired by this newest pronouncement, are doubly convinced that it is Allied victories that will build that lasting future, especially as they now assume that the United States with all its moral and economic forces ready is prepared to play its part in world reconstruction.

If there is any hidden questioning regarding yesterday's great event it is lest the United States and Britain may take too lightly their duties as guardians of order and peace.

American Action Watched

Particularly necessary it is to state that this applies to the United States, since such a statement of ideals in the eyes of so many Europeans recalls Wilson's 14 points and brings up memories of Europe abandoned to its own devices by the United States.

Over here press and radio reports concerning Senate and House deliberations on extension of the Selective Service Act are carefully followed.

For whatever the internal reasons given for this minute majority of only one vote on what thousands here considered a momentous issue their actions led in the direction of questioning whether the United States fully appreciated the implications of the present war struggle.

Britain and the United States, many Allied observers feel, do not always realize the influence of their actions wherever democratic ideals are still held up, especially that their totalitarian opponents understand only actions.

World Hears New Charter Points in Many Tongues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 15—All day and all night British radio transmitters are sending out the full text of the British-American eight-point charter.

Forty different languages were used in the unprecedented propaganda drive to acquaint friends and enemies alike of what the two most powerful democracies are fighting for.

The simple statement of 316 words in the name of the two countries pledged to implement it for the benefit of all mankind was translated into thousands of words understandable by men of all races, colors, creeds, and outlooks.

To this league of listeners, informed beforehand that big news was on the way, the British spoke in Albanian, African, Arabic, Bulgarian, Burmese, Flemish, Belgian-French patios, Czech, Zeeland, Tamil, Dutch, Danish, Flemish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Spanish, Swedish, Hindustani, Persian, Turkish, Icelandic, Luxembourg patois, Slovene, Maltese, Malay, French-Canadian patois, Magyar, official Chinese, Cantonese, Siamese, and, of course, English.

Leaflets for Axis Areas

That was only the first phase in telling the world from London. A manifesto in leaflet form is to be dropped onto Axis countries and occupied territories by bombers of the Royal Air Force and the Russian Air Force.

Secret radio listeners everywhere are being exhorted to spread the glad tidings through subterranean channels opened by vast international pro-Allies "fifth column" of men, women, and children directed from here on the ether by "Colonel Britton," and known now as "Army of the 'V'."

Steps are to be taken to insure that the message of fresh hope and declaration of resolve to realize it are carried through all cracks in the Axis armor plating to where the present victims of aggression represent a mighty nemesis.

Slight Mention by Berlin

The power of the declaration is shown by the way the Nazi Government tried to prevent its reaching the German people. First came an isolated sentence under a New York date line saying that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met on the high seas and agreed on a common declaration of war aims.

Later the text was summarized but not quoted, the highlight being described as disarmament of the Axis powers. The manifesto was then declared to be nothing more than propaganda "bluff."

Then after a long interval of silence began a burst of violent abuse against Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill who are represented as meaning that Bolshevism is to become the way of living in Europe.

In Italy radio spokesmen adopted a defiant tone and alluded to the inflexibility of the Axis in its purpose and ended up with a broadcast of the declaration unembroidered by "interpretative" comment.

No Need of "Pepping Up"

The message is such a welcome one for so many, coming as it does amind the clang and sorrow of the fast-spreading war that the joint declaration signed on the Potomac does not need "pepping up," a Ministry of Information official told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor today, adding, "All we have to do is see that the people get it." Mr. Brenden Bracken, the new chief of the Ministry of Information, is sparing no effort to see they do so.

Directly after Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, had read a statement of what Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill had agreed upon, the BBC started to send it out on the overseas service, and the process continued until four o'clock this morning as a prelude to another 24-hour delivery of the full text.

This is to be followed by rendering an abridged version for a further 24 hours.

Transmitted by Russia

Ten different meter bands were used, including medium and short wavelengths, and the service was receivable all over Europe, in Australia, the United States, and Russia.

The Soviets picked it up on short wave and retransmitted it, as did networks in the United States.

To the Japanese the message went through British transmissions in India, as here in London it has not been found possible to establish a Japanese department for the BBC foreign service.

The reason is—so a BBC official said today — Japanese in Britain are nearly all businessmen who do not care to do any broadcasting, and in any case aren't disposed to run counter to any course their Emperor approves.

Poles' Gold Paying Forces in Canada

WINDSOR, Ontario, Aug. 15 (AP)—Staff officers here said that gold, removed from the Polish Treasury to England before the German invasion of Poland, is being used to finance the Polish armed frces in Canada.

Headquarters of the Polish forces are in Windsor with the main training base at Owen Sound.

The officers said a large quantity of the Polish Treasury gold had been transferred to Canada.

"The amount of the gold in question may not be published for obvious reasons, but the Government of Canada is fully informed of it."

An officer said the war material needed to equip the Polish armed units in Canada will either be purchased from the Canadian Government or will be received from the United States under the Lease-Lend bill on the same conditions granted to Great Britain.

Willing to Speed Departure of Friends

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 15

The story was being told in London today of a quick-thinking Copenhagen bookseller who displayed an English grammar with the sign: "Learn English before the Tommies come."

The Nazis warned him to take it down or there would be trouble, as the story goes.

So he exhibited a German grammar with the sign: "Learn German before our friends leave."

Sonoma Country Fair Has Fruit Novelties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ROSA, Calif.—At the Sonoma County Fair, the Big Tent is a thing of the past, and exhibits are now housed in the new 80,000 pavilion.

In line with the nationwide trend, national defense becomes the theme of the 1941 Fair. At each end of the pavilion are exhibits made entirely of apples: "America, Love it or Leave it" and "America Then, Now and Always."

Aussies Sing at Singapore

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlement, Aug. 15 (AP)—Slouch-hatted Australian fighting men marched singing and cheering from the piers of this Gibraltar of the East today after their arrival in what authorities said was the largest convoy to reach Malaya since the European war began.

Some of the Imperial reinforcements were transported immediately to posts in the Singapore area and some to other stations on the Malay Peninsula.

The large Aussie contingent represented all branches of army service. Much of their heavy equipment, such as tanks and artillery, arrived ahead of them from Great Britain and Australia.

Watching the disembarkation of these thousands of men were Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Imperial Commander-in-Chief of Far East Forces, and Maj. Gen. H. Gordon Bennett, Commander of Australian Forces in Malaya.

A spokesman said that with the formidable reinforcements from Britain and India which reached here two weeks ago, Marshal Brooke-Popham had an Army considered sufficiently numerous and powerful to make any potential invader think not twice but ten times before attempting to strike at the Empire's Far Eastern bulwark.

Congress Members Praise and Attack 'Aims'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Roosevelt-Churchill pronouncement of peace aims was warmly praised by the Administration's supporters in Congress—and some of its critics—but others among the opponents of the President's policies asked whether it constituted an alliance with Britain.

One of the latter group, Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, asserted that the declaration was made "on the unwarranted assumption that the United States is a belligerent in this war. . . . It is tantamount to a declaration of war by this country which is the province of Congress only."

Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois, who has criticized many Administration moves in the field of foreign affairs, commented: "The statement sounds very much like a preliminary bid for peace—which I believe an overwhelming majority of the American people would welcome, providing it is a genuine bid for peace and not a camouflage to move us into the war."

Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "Principles of noble and lofty conception with which I feel sure the people of the United States will agree."

Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn: "Very sane statement" which expressed a "great and laudable hope."

Representative Dewey Short (R) of Missouri: "I don't like these secret, undercover agreements," he told reporters. "The President has no authority to form such an alliance. He shouldn't gamble with the destiny of 130,000,000 people and keep them in the dark about it."

Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota: "It is amazing that two men can meet on the high seas and in four days recast human nature and reshape the destinies of the world. The implication, as I see it, is that they have made a hard-and-fast working agreement. I hope that when the party returns to Washington the President will be perfectly frank and tell the people what took place and what commitments were entered into."

When the House met, Representative Francis Case (R) of South Dakota got the jump on the Democrats and, saying that he welcomed the statement, placed it in the Congressional Record. Another Republican, Representative Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, told the House it was too early to analyze the full import of the statement, but said he was "highly encouraged," adding that "peace without vengeance is highly commendable."

Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, of the Senate Military Committee: "Why doesn't Great Britain and the United States start imposing the four freedoms on India and Russia right away?"

Representative Luther Johnson (D) of Texas: "The joint statement . . . embodies the essence and aims of democratic government. The dramatic meeting of these two rulers will impress the nations of the earth with the unity and peace objectives of the world's two greatest democracies."

Representative Philip A. Bennett (R), Missouri: "I hope our two dictators can beat the other two dictators."

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D), Utah: "The eight ideals constitute a great American pronouncement. They are thoroughly consistent with what has been the best in the American theory of good international relationships."

Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R), Michigan: "It was a fine thing if the President was able to get Mr. Churchill to state peace terms which are acceptable to the British people, then if we get into this war we will know at least what we are fighting for. . . . The President should come home, tend to our affairs, and do something about these strikes so that Americans who want to work can work."

Senator Harry S. Truman (D), Misouri: "I think it is a good idea to have a clear understanding with the British of their and our aims."

Senator Claude Pepper (D), Florida: "It was the closest thing to a declaration of world independence I have ever heard. It represents the purpose and the aspirations of good and free men everywhere."

Outside of Congress

Outside of Congress, comment included an assertion by Norman Thomas, Socialist and anti-intervention leader, that President Roosevelt, by a joint declaration of war aims with a belligerent, had committed this country to war.

By his "dictatorial act," Mr. Thomas added, President Roosevelt also has made it impossible for him ever to act as mediator in bringing about peace in the world. He described the eight-point program of the two leaders as "vague generalities."

Former President Hoover would make no formal comment, but observed in an interview at Montrose, Colo.: "Only one viewpoint, apparently, is acceptable to the interventionists."

Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential nominee, said in a statement at Topeka, Kan., the declaration "was a splendid statement on the future world we all would like to live in.

"But most Americans will be interested in knowing what commitments, if any, were made by the President of the United States to help bring about this new world."

Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, told reporters at Los Angeles, the declaration "will destroy the morale of the aggressors and spike Hitler's peace offensive unless he subscribes to Christian decencies of life which the statement's eight points set forth.

"Eight points so simply stated and so thoroughly right can be readily understood by all peaceful and liberty-loving people throughout the world."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor: "It is my firm opinion that the members of the American Federation of Labor will give overwhelming and wholehearted support to the program agreed upon at the conference. It represents the basic requirements for an enduring world peace."

Moscow 'Happy'

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—An informant at the Russian Embassy said that Russia had been kept informed throughout the Roosevelt-Churchill conference and that Moscow was "very, very happy about the results."

Eight-Point Plan Branded 'Complete Flop' by Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (AP)—The meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, which resulted in the eight-point program of peace aims, was characterized today by authorized German sources as "a 100 per cent flop."

All Germany and indeed all of Europe, these sources said, are interested in an answer by President Roosevelt to the following questions:

1. Is there to be freedom of the seas for all nations large or small?
2. Are you ready to give up your military bases and raze your fortresses?
3. Will you give up your program of a two-ocean fleet?
4. Will you and Churchill renounce your monopoly on the raw materials of the earth?
5. Will you restore their colonies to the peoples of Europe who have the rightful title to them?
6. Do you propose to revalidate the Monroe Doctrine and do you recognize a Monroe Doctrine for others?
7. What are you prepared to do against the Bolshevik danger threatening Europe?
8. Are you prepared to put an end to the blockade war and to strangling economic measures?"

Tokyo Opinion

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Joint military action against Japan was one of the basic topics discussed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, Domei said today, quoting political observers as its source.

Authoritative sources, commenting on the Roosevelt-Churchill statement, said it:

1. Amounts to the extraction of a British pledge to the United States that Great Britain will not conclude a unilateral peace with Germany.
2. Underwrites alleged British-American postwar aims of Anglo-Saxon world domination.
3. Demonstrates the British-American failure to grasp the real causes underlying the European war.

Vichy: 'Old Stuff'

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 15 (AP)—The French Information Office rejected the British-American war aims as old stuff and inadequate.

The Information Office's reaction to the Roosevelt-Churchill statement of aims read:

"It only repeats in brief form President Wilson's 14 points.

"It does not introduce a single new element into a doctrine which almost 25 years ago appeared as having some value.

"Experience has proved this doctrine insufficient to assure peace and justice."

Rome Rejects Plan

ROME, Aug. 15 (AP)—Fascist observers said today they accepted the joint declaration by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill as indicating the President be the opinion of the American people and Congress."

They scorned the eight-point declaration as an abbreviated revival of President Wilson's 14-point peace plan and its "errors."

dent considers the United States already in the war "whatever may

Faster City Water Portland, Ore., Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The City of Portland will spend $500,000 within the next few months to revamp the municipal water distribution system as a result of shortages which developed during the City's hottest days in history.

Chief alteration will be to increase the size of mains and storage tanks used to supply water users on the heights of West Portland and in suburban districts. Many of these areas were left without water for several hours a day recently when the thermometer registered plus-100 temperatures for five days in a row. During that time the City's central water supply, located 65 miles distant in the Cascade Mountains, poured more than 90,000,000 gallons through the mains. Normal flow is 40,000,000.

Water Bureau officials emphasized that there was no actual shortage of water at the supply during the unprecedented dry spell, but that the enormous demand overtaxed old mains and small storage tanks built to provide districts which have soared in population in the past few years.

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The BLACK HORSE

Germans Launch Major Drive on Leningrad

By the Associated Press

Friday, Aug. 15

A fourth major Nazi offensive, apparently aimed at Leningrad simultaneously with the southern push toward Odessa, was reported today in Soviet war dispatches.

The communiqué reported that battles had broken out anew on the eastern front and that fighting went on through the night chiefly in the Kakisalmi, Staraya Russa, and Smolensk regions and on the Estonian sector.

There was no further mention of the Ukraine where the communiqué last night acknowledged the Red Army's withdrawal from Kirovograd and Pervomaisk. Of this front Berlin said that the German advance had run into rains that were likely to slow down the attacking forces.

River Crossings Held

Meanwhile the Germans claimed that all crossings of the Dnieper River south of Kiev for several hundred miles were in German hands.

The capture of Krivoi Rog, reported yesterday, was an indication of how far German soldiers had progressed on the Dnieper bend plateau since the drive began southward from the Zhitomir and Kiev salient.

Krivoi Rog, industrial center, is 40 miles from the nearest section of the Dnieper, and the push appeared to be aimed at Dniepropetrovsk, about 110 miles northeast.

Germans said encirclement of Odessa was carried out by Rumanians under Gen. Ion Antonescu.

A Moscow dispatch, however, said that Marshal Semeon Budenny's army defending the Ukraine had not been encircled by the Germans or their allies, according to S. A. Lozovsky, Vice Foreign Commissar.

New Nazi Tactics

German tactics now, according to Moscow, appear to be to attempt to advance gradually, carving out bits of territory in small pincer movements with the front line kept straight instead of the previous blitzkrieg plan based on long salients and wide, sweeping thrusts.

The Russian withdrawals of the past two days were said to have been the consequence of a previous Nazi offensive which is declared checked now with the Red Army intact and the Germans suffering great losses.

The Army newspaper, Red Star, issued the list of German units claimed as destroyed and said 21 more German divisions—both infantry and tank—had suffered more than 50 per cent losses.

London reports said that Russian troops in the Ukraine apparently were withdrawing beyond the Dnieper River.

There is no positive information, however, these sources said, that the Germans have crossed the Dnieper at any point, although they may have reached it somewhere south of Kiev.

Although the Germans appear to be trying to occupy the Black Sea ports of Odessa and Nikolaev there was no indication here that they had achieved their goal.

Authoritative sources said there was some danger that Russian units might be cut off by the Nazi advance toward the big industrial center of Dnipropetrovsk at the great bend of the Dnieper River.

Any attempt by the Russians to evacuate Odessa and Nikolaev, it was said, might have to be carried out by sea, since troops falling back on those cities apparently have no other path of escape.

Beaverbrook Acts to Speed Flow of U. S. Tanks and Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, today began conferring with American officials on means of stepping up to floodtide the flow of American tanks, bombers and foodstuffs deemed necessary for the defeat of Germany.

Asserting that Britain needs the goods and that the United States can produce them, the Minister has placed his experience at the disposal of production officials here in the belief that the quicker the goods go to Britain the quicker the war will be over.

Although many types of material are to be up for discussion, aircraft and tanks are acknowledged to head the list of British needs.

"You know that we have great necessities in Britain," Lord Beaverbrook, who arrived yesterday from the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences, declared. "We have got plenty of tank divisions but we haven't got the tanks. We have equipped many divisions and brigades with everything but tanks and therefore we want them very much and very badly.

"We have had some very fine assistance from the United States. I am delighted ot say that we have had wonderful results with the beautiful American bombers. The training of pilots is going on. The youth of the Empire is inexhaustible, but we need more aircraft. A short time ago we were in need of pilots. Now we have the pilots.

"As the Supply Minister from Britain I can say the Lease-Lend has functioned admirably. We have had hundreds of millions of benefits under Lease and Lend. We have had raw material, oil, steel and other metals and we have had food. The British public has been feeding much better on this account.

"You have been very generous with the stuff you have sent us, but you won't mind my telling you, grateful though we are, we need more. We are engaging an enemy that is confident and well organized—one that has been preparing to fight for more than 20 years. If you expect us to fight as well as they do then send us as much as you can and as swiftly as possible under the Lease and Lend."

The dynamic Minister of Supply, who answered reporters' questions almost beforé they were asked, balked every attempt to get him to state whether he felt that American manpower would be necessary to defeat Germany. He said that he was in this country on the matter of supplies and not on the matter of men.

Asked if he believed Germany could be beaten by bombing alone, he answered sharply, "It didn't beat us."

He also repudiated those who gossiped that American planes weren't appreciated and used in Britain.

"You won't get that word from Germany, I can tell you," he said.

He explained that since taking over the job of Aircraft Minister until last May, when he became Minister for Supply, the United States had sent Britain approximately 2,200 warplanes and that of these 1,200 had gone into action by last May. He added that at that time 1,000 American planes, many of them from earlier French contracts turned over to the British, were being rapidly modified to fit RAF technique and were destined for action shortly.

Pointing out that British workers were obliged to toil long hours to meet defense needs, he said that Britain needs vast amounts of American bacon, hogs, beef and corn.

Tax Bill 'Obviously Unjust,' Says Chamber of Commerce

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—A spokesman for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States asserted today that the pending $3,236,700,000 tax bill contained "obvious injustice" because, he said, it would place the major burden of new taxation on approximately 7,000,000 persons who already contribute the bulk of Federal taxes.

This argument was made to the Senate Finance Committee by Fred R. Fairchild, Yale University economics professor and a member of the Chamber's Committee on Federal Finance. He suggested enactment of a levy to be deducted from wages by employers and to be applied to persons whose incomes are insufficient to subject them to income taxes.

Mr. Fairchild said that two-thirds of the presently estimated revenue yield from the bill would come from income taxes.

"Having in mind," he told the Committee, "the great heights to which the Federal taxes upon incomes, corporate and individual, have already attained, there is grave danger to the Government and to the economy of the Nation in any such reliance upon income taxation.

"Taxation of incomes as heavy as this has a profound effect in reducing the supply of capital available for production, checking savings and discouraging investment and business enterprise."

Mr. Fairchild said that a "very large portion" of increased national income anticipated from the defense program would go to about 85 per cent of the population which does not bear the burden of income and similar taxes.

"It should be apparent," he declared, "that any real emergency tax program must be composed of taxes that place reasonable burdens upon all recipients of the national income.

"New incomes and new increases in income flowing to the great mass of non-income taxpayers should be considered, with provision for some form of collection at the source, much along the lines of a withholding tax, such as is in force in Canada, with or without devices for credits against income tax."

Urging reduction in non-defense expenditures of the Government, Mr. Fairchild also expressed the opinion that about $2,000,000,000 per year could be saved in that manner.

The witness also asked that the legislation be "devoted strictly to the primary purpose of obtaining revenue to meet the costs of defense," contending that "there is grave danger in the proposal to use the tax system as a means for controlling inflation."

'Objector' Returns His First Army Pay

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—A soldier in Camp Roberts, Calif., is willing, if his country demands, to take military training, but wants no money for it.

Sending his first month's pay $25.26 to the Treasury's Conscience Fund, he wrote:

"I am returning this money as unearned because to remain true to my beliefs and faithful to God I could not use nor conscientiously learn to use deadly weapons on my fellow men."

Leon Henderson Denounces Dies To House Group

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson expressed his opinion to a House committee yesterday that Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas was "not a responsible member of Congress."

Appearing before the House Banking Committe on price control legislation, Mr. Henderson said he would accept reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Treasury relative to the hiring or firing of employees of the Office of Price Control and Civilian Supply.

Representative Fred L. Crawford (R) of Michigan asked whether Mr. Henderson would accept a report of the House Committee on un-American Activities, headed by Representative Dies, and give it equal weight.

"Absolutely not," shouted Mr. Henderson, jumping to his feet. "We undertake to have the very best reviews made of our employees. I will not fire anyone because Martin Dies or anyone else highly or lowly placed casts reflections upon him. I think too much of the dignity of the individual to do that."

Mr. Crawford first asked Mr. Henderson whether the FBI had ever investigated OPACS staff members. The Administrator said the FBI had investigated all of them as a routine matter, because they were engaged in defense work.

"I'd like to know what respect you have for the report of Congressional committees," Representative Crawford pursued.

"I have the greatest respect for all of them with the possible exception of the Dies Committee," said the Price Administrator. "A member who does the things that Representative Dies does is not a responsible member of Congress."

Chairman Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama interrupted at that point to say that Mr. Dies had said Mr. Henderson had a record of sponsorship in four Communist-controlled organizations.

"At the time Dies said that," Mr. Henderson commented, "I was a member of the American Legion, the Free and Accepted Masons, Delta Ipsilon Fraternity and the Democratic Party—oh, yes, and the National Press Club and the Board of Trade of Millville, N. J."

'It's as Simple as This—'

Wide World

Cadets Take Ground Steps Toward Wings

A class in controls is photographed at Randolph Field, Texas. Five cadets watch as an instructor explains operating devices on a modern warplane. Five models of training, pursuit and ground planes, stripped of their fuselage and wing coverings, stand in the ground school. Left to right: Aviation Cadets Edward C. Huggs, Arkadelphia, Ark., and Jack L. Buckley, Olney, Ill.; Staff Sergeant H. G. Blunk of Randolph Field Ground School (instructor); and Aviation Cadets Roy W. Allen, Patoka, Ill, Willard Heidinger, Fairfield, Ill., and John H. Hung, McLeansburg, Ill.

'Shadow Larder' Of British Ready For Long Siege

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Food Minister, Lord Woolton, announced today that Britain's "Shadow Larder," including 5,000,000 cans of various foods, was ready.

He said Prime Minister Winston Churchill had instructed him to have all emergency arrangements ready by Sept. 1, the date the Prime Minister has given as the zero hour for a possible invasion attempt by the Germans.

Preparations have been made to deal with conditions that might arise in event of invasion by sea or air in any part of the country and for dealing with "the most severe blitz our most pessimistic imagination could devise," Lord Woolton said.

He said the arrangements included a hundred "watertight" food areas throughout the country, each independent of outside help as regards supplies; the setting up of cooking depots outside large towns, and plans for protection of food from gas.

Twenty-two convoys of mobile canteens of the Queen's Messenger Service are the first line of defense in event of intense raids, the Food Minister added.

American Pilots In Fatal Crash Of RAF Bomber

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The RAF Ferry Command announced today that 12 Americans were killed in a plane crash Thursday in which Mr. Arthur Purvis, Chairman of the British Supply Council in North America, was among the 22 fatalities.

Eleven of the Americans were pilots, and one was a radio operator.

The American victims were: Capt. J. C. Mackey, Kansas City, Mo.; Capt. A. C. Earl, Huntingdon, W. Va.; Capt. M. D. Dilley, Kansas City, Mo.; Capt. J. J. Kerwin, Oakland, Calif.; Capt. E. B. Anding, Merrick, N. Y.; Capt. M. J. Wetzel, Jamesburg, N. J.; Capt. Gerald Hull, Royal Oak, Mich.; Capt. E. Hamel, Braintree, Mass.; Capt. P. F. Lee, Jr., Frederick, Md.; Flying Officer, W. L. Trimble, Fort Worth, Texas; Flying Officer E. W. Watson, Torrence, Calif.; Flight Engineer R. F. Davis, Seattle, Wash.

The plane which crashed while taking off was the second ship of the Ferry Command to be lost within a week. Previously the flights of bombers to and from Britain had established an epochal safety record for this type of flying.

[In Washington, Mr. Purvis' aids estimated that he contracted for more than $3,000,000,000 of cash purchases and played a leading role in arranging billions more of supplies under the Lend-Lease Act.]

TVA to Operate 'Alcoa's' System

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authorty and the Aluminum Company of America signed a contract today under which TVA will operate "Alcoa's" five-dam hydroelectric system on the Little Tennessee River.

Also, TVA proposes to build a $50,000,000 hydroelectric dam at the Fontana site in North Carolina.

David E. Lilienthal, TVA's Vice Chairman, said the Government agency and "Alcoa" had "agreed that this river should produce the most possible good" and contribute fully to the national defense effort.

The contract, Mr. Lilienthal said, will make it possible for "Alcoa" to produce 22,000,000 pounds of aluminum annually in addition to its present output.

"Alcoa" turned over the Fontana Dam site as a part of the contract and Mr. Lilienthal declared request for funds for the beginning of construction would be made at once.

Britain Bans All Exports To Japan Except by License

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Britain yesterday banned all exports to Japan except under license and revoked all outstanding licenses for that destination.

The order was announced by the Board of Trade. It affects Korea, Manchukuo, Formosa, and the Kwantung Leased Territory as well as Japan proper.

Officials said the order was the most convenient means of implementing the recent decision to freeze Japanese credits, in coordination with the United States.

Mission Seized

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15 (AP)—American Southern Presbyterian Mission authorities yesterday reported Japanese military forces had seized the Mission Hospital and other property at Tsiangkiangpu, 215 miles northwest of here, expelling the patients and virtually imprisoning nine American physicians and missionaries.

The word was brought here by Chinese couriers who said that the seizure occurred July 31.

The United States Consulate requested information, but both Japanese consular and military officials here said they knew nothing of the incident.

Americans attached to the mission are the Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Talbot of Shelbyville, Ky.; the Rev. and Mrs. J. N. Montgomery of Birmingham, Ala.; Miss Jessie Hall of Wilmington, N. C.; Miss Lillian Wells of Johnson City, Tenn.; Miss Mary McCowan and Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Vinson, whose American addresses are not known here.

The mission has headquarters in Nashville, Tenn.

Japanese Changes

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Eiji Amau, former Japanese Ambassador to Rome, was appointed today to the post of Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Amau is known as the father of "the Amau statement," enunciating a hands-off China policy, given out in 1935 when Great Britain sent a financial mission to China headed by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross.

He went to Rome as Japan's Ambassador in October, 1939, and was called home a year later.

[Mr. Amau was Secretary in the Japanese Embassy in London from 1916 to 1919, when he went to Paris as a member of the Peace Treaty Executive Commission. He went to Berlin in 1920 but returned to Toyko a year later as a Foreign Office Secretary.

He was a member of the Japanese delegation to the Washington disarmament conference in 1921-22. Subsequently he was in the Japanese diplomatic service in China, Moscow and Bern.]

Tokyo, Aug. 15 (AP)—Teiji Tsubogami, Privy Councillor in the Manchukuo Government, was appointed today as Japanese Ambassor to Thailand. He is a former President of the Manchukuo Colonization Company.

'China Will Win'

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 (AP)—As United States Ambassador to China, Nelson T. Johnson watched that embattled country take a terrific pounding for four years, but he still is convinced China cannot be conquered.

Mr. Johnson is en route to a new post as Minister to Australia, sailing Tuesday to replace Clarence Gauss, who will take over the China post Mr. Johnson held since 1930.

China is feeling the effects of intensive war, Mr. Johnson said in an interview. "There's a tremendous hardship. But the Chinese are a united people. They have a purpose.

"When I first entered Chungking, the river banks were piled high with odds and ends of machinery. These have since been assembled into producing factories, a task I then thought impossible.

"Yes, I'm still convinced China cannot be conquered."

Mr. Johnson described war as "gangsterism . . . the old strife between those who have and those who have not.

"Peril lies in the 'haves' failing to awake in time to keep what they have before the 'have nots' take it.

He said he expected one result of the Roosevelt-Churchill talks would be closer collaboration between the United States and Australia.

Shelter Wrecked

CHUNGKING, Aug. 15 (AP)—Trapped below ground when a high explosive bomb choked one entrance of their crowded shelter and a fire bomb landed at the other, many Chinese were reported suffocated or fatally burned in the latest air raid tragedy in this much-bombed capital.

Venezuela Trade Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Venezuela must have a more normal supply of raw materials and products essential for her economic welfare and which are now restricted by the United States defense program, according to Jesus Herrera-Mendoza, President of the Central Bank of Venezuela.

Señor Herrera-Mendoza arrived here aboard the steamship Santa Rosa of the Grace Line yesterday, en route to Washington to seek the co-operation of United States authorities in Venezuela's economic difficulties. He was accompanied by Andres Boulton, Vice-President of the Caracas Chamber of Commerce, who, with him, will confer with members of the Department of State, the Board of Priorities, and the Maritime Commission.

Señor Herrera-Mendoza declared Venezuela faces serious disruption of her economy and widespread unemployment as a result of the American defense program. He said his country had great need for such raw materials as tin, iron and steel and construction machinery.

"We are also interested in arranging that transportation facilities between the United States and Venezuela shall have no further reductions," he continued. "It is imperative that we not only obtain materials but that they are delivered.

"It must be remembered that in combating totalitarianism the economic front is as important as the military."

Among the other passengers aboard the Santa Rosa was a group of 29 Venezuelan Boy Scouts led by Humberto Croes, head of the International Relations Section of the Boy Scouts of Venezuela. They will visit New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls during their three weeks here.

Ask Britons to Pray For Russian Victory

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Britain's fourth national day of prayer since the outbreak of the European war was announced today for Sunday, Sept. 7, and a special call made to remember in prayer the armies and people of Russia.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, at the request of King George VI issued the "special call to remember in prayer the armies and people of Russia and their heroic resistance to the military might of Germany and new and grave anxieties which are arising in the Near and Far East."

Syria Under the Allies: Buffer Against Aggression?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Aug. 15—The future status of Syria is beginning to crystallize. Reports are current in Cairo that, now that Syria is under British military control, definite political links with Turkey and London may be forged.

Syria may not only be brought within the scope of the Anglo-Turkish Treaty, but links with Iran (Persia), Iraq, and Afghanistan also may be established. This could be accomplished by Syrian adherence to the Saadabad Non-aggression Pact of 1937 which has now formed an almost traditional bond between Ankara, Baghdad, Teheran, and Kabul.

The recent exchange of letters between Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, and Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of State in the Middle East, has led official circles to expect to see eventual Syrian independence giving Free France priority to negotiate the first international agreement with the new state. It is this probability which leads certain circles here to believe that local Free French diplomats and military leaders will use this opportunity to urge Syrians to adhere to these two major Middle East anti-aggression documents—the Anglo-Turkish and Saadabad pacts.

Vast Buffer Area

In this way Syria would complete the vast buffer from India to Istanbul and Libya and from Leningrad down to East Africa, fitting in militarily, economically and politically with the intricate treaty of networks overlaying this region.

Conditions since the occupation of the country have ripened remarkably to become auspicious for any newborn Administration there voluntarily and decisively to clamor for admission to the Allied or anti-Nazi camps.

At first after the Acre Convention which ended the French-British conflict in Syria, the country felt both suspicion and resentment. But within recent days the feeling toward Britain has shifted to one of utter friendliness and sympathy.

Although Allied military transport is now the commonest thing on Lebanon's highways not a single truck or auto is allowed to pass the humblest hamlet or teeming town without receiving an ovation. The detestation of the Nazis was expressed from the first days of annexation but only now is it emphatically supplemented by convincing affirmations of loyalty toward the Allies.

Many Join Free French

This general atmosphere has communicated itself to the Vichy officers and men who have not yet embarked for France and the news today of many thousands joining the Free French cause—as many as 60 officers rallied to the de Gaulle standard in one day—is proof of its effective influence.

In this respect the machinations of Gen. Henri Dentz's regime have been hoist on their own petard as many of General Georges Catroux's latest recruits confess they have been motivated by disgust at the attempts of Syria's Vichy authorities to decoy them into returning to France. In some cases their families and baggage were press-ganged to embarkation ports; those who voluntarily sought to remain with the Free French General Dentz denounced as deserters while a number were actually arrested by gendarmes and only released by forceful Allied measures.

Contrasting Vichy methods with Allied in their own country, Syrians have not been slow to cast off all doubts regarding the promises of the new temporary regime and its augury for their final liberty.

Already the Syrian Government's co-operation is sought as in the case of the Damascus police force which now is composed of and organized by natives. The local bureaus for tourists are functioning again and with other such stabilization the country is getting back to normal spryly with every prospect of independence close ahead.

There is little doubt that when Syria has a responsible say in world affairs it will be a sound "day" for Democracy.

Interests of France In Syria Recognized

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 15

The Foreign Office News Department today released a copy of a letter which Capt. Oliver Lyttleton wrote to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces, asserting the British "freely admit France should have a predominant position in Syria and Lebanon over any other European power" after those mandated territories have been given their independence.

Captain Lyttleton represents the cabinet in middle east affairs.

The letter gave assurances that Britain has "no interest in Syria or Lebanon except to win the war" and no desire to "encroach in any way upon the position of France."

Roosevelt-Churchill Aims Similar to Wilson's 14 Points

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The first official declaration of the joint peace aims of the United States and Great Britain—made by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill after their historic conference at sea—bears close similarity to Woodrow Wilson's famous 14 points designed to guide the world to a lasting peace after the World War.

Analysis of the eight points made in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration of common principles on which they base their "hopes for a better future for the world" show they are designed to achieve the same general aims covered by President Wilson's history-making enunciation which made an important contribution to ending the World War.

The Wilson and Roosevelt-Churchill declarations both set forth a determination to achieve a just peace, restore the sovereign territories of conquered nations, guarantee equality of economic rights to all countries, assure freedom of the seas, establish a permanent system of general security, and enable the world to disarm.

One of the Wilson points which the 1941 declaration did not parallel was his No. 1, of "open covenants of peace" and "open diplomacy" without secret agreements between nations.

President Wilson made his address containing the 14 points before a joint session of Congress on Jan. 8, 1918. The message was spread through the world and was credited with speeding the collapse of the Kaiser's forces in the Nov. 11, 1918, armistice.

President Wilson's point No. 2 declared for "absolute freedom of navigation," while the seventh Roosevelt-Churchill point declared the peace "should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance."

No. 3 on President Wilson's list provided for "the removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

The fourth and fifth points in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration pledge the same objectives in more detail.

Point No. 4 promises every effort to provide all nations, victors and vanquished, with equal access to the trade and the raw materials of the world needed for economic prosperity, while point No. 5 sets forth as an objective collaboration between all nations for improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security.

President Wilson's fourth point called for "adequate guarantees" that "national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

The 1941 expressed aim is establishment of a peace—"after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny"—which will permit the nations of the world to live "in freedom from fear." Point 8 demands "the abandonment of the use of force" and the disarmament of aggressor nations.

President Wilson's No. 14, which eventually resulted in the now moribund League of Nations, called for "a general association of nations which must be formed under specific convenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

The Roosevelt-Churchill objective is made in their concluding point. It provides for "establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security" and pledges aid and encouragement of "all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments."

President Wilson, in points 6 through 13, pledged restoration of rightful territory, sovereignty, adjustments of borders, and autonomous development to Russia, Belgium, France, Italy, Austro-Hungary, Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro, Turkey, and Poland.

Soviet Russia, Belgium, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia all were re-established as independent nations or emerged as new and sovereign nations after the World War.

Today, Turkey is the only one among them that has not become a theater of war or a corridor for aggression in the current war.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill mention no specific nation but in point No. 3 assert they "respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

Further, they say they "desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned."

National Unity Plea Made by President

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 15 (AP)—A plea for "national unity above all things" was contained in a special message received from President Roosevelt at the opening of the 43rd annual Grand Aerie session of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

The President, who is a member of the order, addressed his letter to Charles P. McCann, of Newark, N. J., Grand Worthy President.

"In these difficult times," the President wrote, "we need national unity above all things. I have full faith that the Eagles will ever be true to the principles of the order as exemplified in the Eagles' pledge to America and adopted by so many State aeries during the last year."

The pledge dedicates all Eagles to the service of America and warns "foreign armies that would desecrate our shores."

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Senate Votes $4,000,000 To Secret Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Authority for President Roosevelt to spend $4,000,000 of emergency funds for "confidential purposes" was voted by the Senate yesterday in approving a $6,838,436,000 supplemental appropriation for national defense.

The only hint as to the possible use of the special authority was the statement by Democratic leaders that the money probably would be spent for investigation of the defense program.

In addition to approving the $6,838,436,000 bill, the Senate passed an amended House bill authorizing expenditure of $244,929,800 on naval public works. Among other construction, the latter bill will permit a start on a submarine base at Wake Island in the Pacific.

Both measures must go back to the House for action on Senate amendments. As it passed the House, the supplemental defense appropriation bill carried a total of $8,063,238,000. However, the Senate Appropriations Committee trimmed from it an item of $1,347,000,000 for purchase of reserve tanks, antiaircraft guns, antitank guns, artillery and ammunition, and its action was sustained by the Senate. It was the first major cut in a requested Army or Navy appropriation since the emergency defense program was begun.

Offsetting this cut in part was Senate addition of $122,198,000 to the measure, most of it for new Army camps.

Of the bill's total, $1,698,650,000 would go to the Maritime Commission for construction of 541 new cargo vessels and expansion of shipbuilding facilities, $1,569,374,655 to the Navy to increase its enlisted strength from 258,000 to 369,000, boost the Marine Corps from 46,000 to 75,000 and carry out various construction, and the remainder to the Army to provide equipment for and maintenance of 1,727,000 men.

Britain Planning To Order 25,000 Coal Miners Back

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Faced with a potentially serious coal shortage, the Government is reported to be planning to order 25,000 miners to return to their pits by Sept. 1 in addition to 15,000 who are returning voluntarily.

Thousands of miners have joined the services or left the mines for more lucrative factory jobs. An increase in production is needed for the rising war production and for the possibility of transportation tie-ups similar to those that followed last winter's heavy German air attacks.

The Government is guaranteeing miners a wage amounting to about $16 a week.

Miners now are forbidden to take other employment.

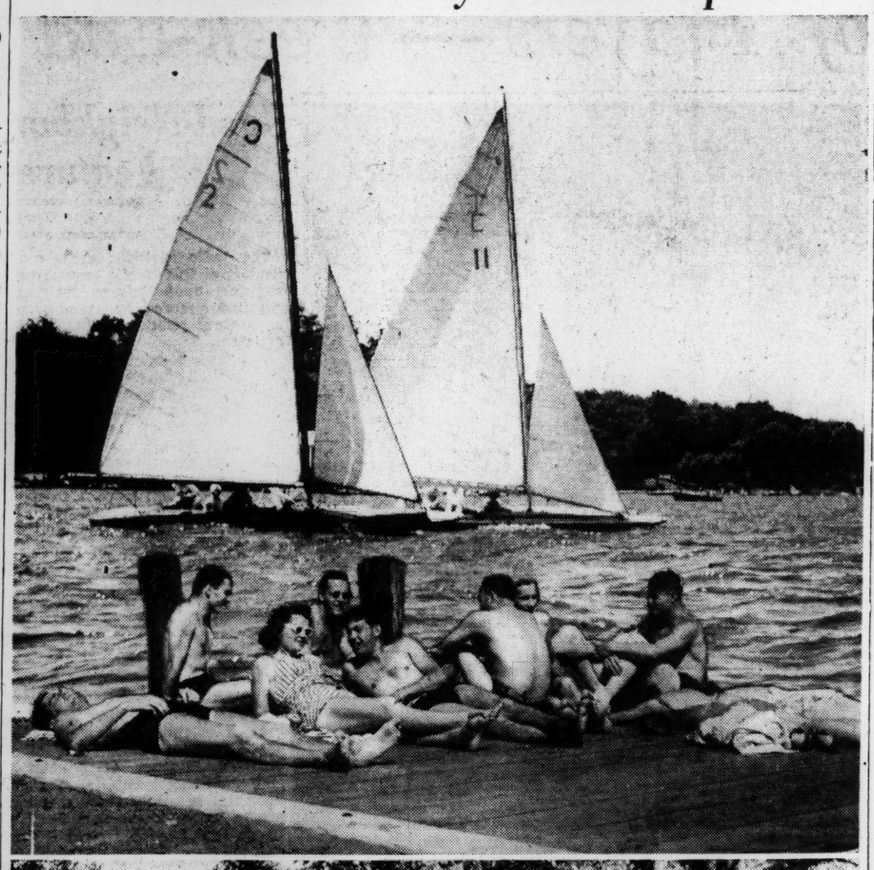
Alleged Trespassers At Mackay Freed

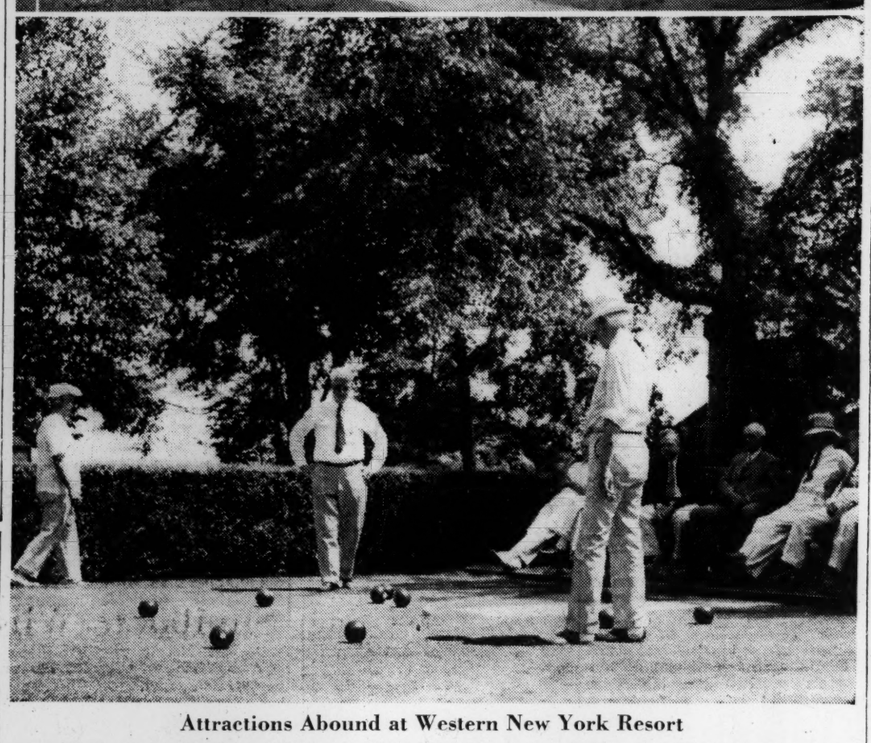
SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—Three men held as trespassers on the property of the primary Mackay Radio Station were released by Justice Robert R. Kendrick when the Mackay manager withdrew his complaint.

Police and Federal agents had questioned the trio for several hours, particularly concerning photographic equipment one of them carried.

The trio, all aliens, are Shizuo Kakutani, Arthur Harold Stone and Dr. Paul Endos.

On a Summer Day at Chautauqua





Attractions Abound at Western New York Resort

Top: Sailing and swimming are feature sports at Lake Chautauqua in New York although the attractions at this popular summer resort are many. Below: Bowling on the green.

Chautauqua's Three R's Spell Interesting Days

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalk

You can take your culture or leave it, at Chautauqua. This summer colony, located beneath ancient trees on a 20-mile lake in southwestern New York State, now gives a vacationer more than its historic menu of reading, rhetoric, and erudition; indeed, it's brim full of three "R's" not in the school book: Recreation, Rest, and Refreshment.

To be sure, there's grand opera and adult education, and there are symphony concerts, religious programs, talks by famous lecturers, and alert interpretations of current events by foreign correspondents lately returned. Chautauqua, founded in 1874, has always stressed the cultural side.

This institution on a lake, which itself looks skyward atop a great ridge of land, has balanced its education with outdoor affairs, however.

Helping in the effort is an 18-hole golf course, expertly laid out, with a clubhouse boasting a 30-mile view of the Alleghany foothills. Ably abetting is the lake, where over a hundred sailboats and racing yachts compete for attention with motor cruisers and outboard put-puts. Mix in with these such activities as swimming, riding, baseball, and horseshoe pitching, and the sports picture is one of all-around activity.

Chautauqua is easily reached by rail, through connections with the main line of the Erie Railroad and branch lines of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads. By automobile it is convenient from all northeastern United States points, the final motoring being through the pleasantly rolling farm countryside of western New York State on routes U. S. 20 or 6, and Route 17-J.

Cooling Shade of Woodland

Chautauqua Institution is hidden in the cooling shade of the hundred-acre woodland which skirts the north end of the lake. It was here that Lewis Miller and John Heyl Vincent founded the colony as a place for religious instruction and refreshment. It is here today that Americans from every State and many walks of life congregate for eight weeks of summer adventure in friendly living, learning—and playing.

Inside the decorative iron fence surrounding Chautauqua are more than 500 homes, cottages, boarding houses, and hotels where one can live for as little as $4 or $5 a week or spend as much as $300 for a cottage, or more for a furnished house for the season. A standard fee for maintaining all Chautauqua activities is $15 assessed against each adult, and $5 for older children.

The combination of friendly shore and fresh-water lake gives opportunity for old and young to be out in the wind and sun. For adults who wish to golf, membership comes at the rate of $45 for the season. A further membership in the Sports Club, directly on the lake front, gives access to shuffleboard, roque, horseshoes, and the ancient and honorable game of bowling on the green.

Wide Variety of Attractions

Whole families come to Chautauqua because it means worthwhile days for the children. For the younger tots there is a recreation center, and for the oldsters and Boys' and a Girls' Club. Parents can drop their sense of care, knowing that the children are learning nature lore, swimming and diving under good instruction, and generally getting to be "safe" around the water.

Those who seek a mixture of learning with their summer relaxation will find a Plaza at the heart of Chautauqua's reservation which has the look of a college campus. Here is a modern library and beyond are the summer school buildings and dormitories on the hillside overlooking the lake, and at the head of a wooded ravine stands Norton Memorial Hall, one of the most complete theaters in America.

Here operas and plays are presented during the summer weeks, and in the amphitheater Albert Stoessel, conductor of the Worcester Festival and director in the New York Juilliard School of Music, conducts symphony concerts. Throughout the summer a parade of opera, singing stars, and other artists appear on the Chautauqua platforms.

Accredited Instructors

Those who wish to advance their formal education may, instead of going to classes in a city, study in this "college of the woods" under accredited instructors with credit courses conducted by New York University. Two points of credit cost $22 while dormitory rooms are available from $5 a week.

A clear morning of sailing past memorial Miller Bell tower with its chimes, an afternoon on a sandy beach, a thoughtful religious or news discussion beneath the trees, a play in a cool summer theater, music under the stars—these are the varied experiences brought home from Chautauqua vacations. The opportunity for a summer of this unusual type—leisure combined with as little or as much as one desires—is what brings 40,000 to 50,000 persons to Chautauqua Institution each year.

'Meeker Days' Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Puyallup, Wash.

Small cities of the Puyallup valley, especially Puyallup and Sumner, each summer hold a celebration, which custom has decided shall be held in Puyallup, largest center of population in the valley, and the possessor of the largest auditorium there.

In this celebration care is taken to bring before the people scenes and episodes out of the history of the Valley, its outstanding events, its well-known men and women. There was much discussion as to what this annual event should be called. Last year public favor centered upon the words: "The Days of Ezra Meeker." That was what it was called. As the 1941 celebration approached there was unanimity as to this name. Now, so it appears, the name, "The Days of Ezra Meeker," has become fixed.

Meeker was one of the first settlers to stake out a claim, and possibly the very first to stride, ax in hand, into the dimness of the forest on his land, standing where Puyallup now stands, and to start the whirl of chips flying from a gigantic fir tree, that towered high above the maples, alders, firs, and cottonwoods.

This was almost a century ago.

The history of this part of Western Washington swung cloudily into view in public discussions as to the sort of celebration to be held.

According to the grandfathers now dwelling in the Valley, "not only did Ezra Meeker clear substantial tracts of land but, in many ways, he illustrated the fact that he was a natural-born leader of men. He erected a substantial log house, a store building, a theater, and a saw mill."

The celebration this year was held during the first week of August, and was attended by thousands of persons, including many from Tacoma and Seattle.

A play was written by local leaders and staged in Viking Field, sports center of the Puyallup High School.

One place of interest to those coming from outside was Pioneer Park, in the center of Puyallup, and presented to the City by Meeker. In the center of this park the people have erected a fine public library and near this structure the City has raised a statue of Meeker of heroic size.

James P. Rawson

Ex-Dutch Premier Held In Hotel at Valkenburg

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Netherlands Indies news agency reported that Dr. Hendrik Colijn, former Dutch Premier arrested by German authorities last month, is confined in a hotel at Valkenburg, the Netherlands.

Dr. Colijn, a noted authority on the Netherlands Indies, was said to be in good health. He is watched by two "guardians" but is free to make short trips in the country, the reports said.

Previously it had been reported that Dr. Colijn had been placed in a concentration camp.

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New Motion Pictures—News of Players—Week-End Radio

Andy Hardy Film at Loew's; 'Dive Bomber' at Metropolitan

"Life Begins for Andy Hardy," newly come to the State and Orpheum theaters, carries on the Hardy Family series in the familiar and well-liked vein.

Andy this time, having just been graduated from high school, is faced with the choice whether to follow in his father's steps and study law, or to go directly into business. Finally he and Judge Hardy agree that he shall give himself a month's tryout in business and then make his decision.

With Andy's arrival in New York, the expected complications begin. For Andy has all the assurance and all the inexperience of his years. He discovers that finding a job is not the easiest thing in the world, and that even when a boy has a job there are lots of small expenses that he had never had to think of before, but that add up to something.

* * *

He also meets a siren, the telephone girl in the office where he first applies for work, and he learns a great deal from her, without paying too great a price. Some of the scenes in this part of the picture, however, may be regarded by some filmgoers as a little sophisticated for a type of film designed presumably for family enjoyment.

Before he has done with his experiment Andy nearly touches bottom. But he sticks it out courageously, wins through, and in the end decides to go to college in the fall, after all.

Mickey Rooney's Andy Hardy is one of the established impersonations of the screen, and needs no new comment at this date, beyond the statement that it is well up to the standard of his previous performances.

* * *

Lewis Stone is again the understanding father, Fay Holden the fond mother, Judy Garland and Ann Rutherford the girl friends. A newcomer, Patricia Dane, plays the office siren. She is an attractive girl, who does not seem quite at home in depicting this somewhat complex character. Ray McDonald contributes a particularly effective bit as a young hoofer who succumbs in the struggle to get on.

On the same bill is the detective thriller "Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," in which the principal roles are taken by Ralph Bellamy, Margaret Lindsay, Charley Grapewin, Spring Byington, and H. B. Warner.

* * *

"Dive Bomber"

Technicolor makes continuously handsome the Warner Brothers' filming of the technical side of naval flying in "Dive Bomber," the new feature picture at the Metropolitan. For two hours the spectators are given a detailed description of the schooling of airmen, together with a good deal about the medical side of the research that is being done to keep pilots from going into blackouts when maneuvering at great heights.

With the assistance of the naval authorities at San Diego and Honolulu the producers have been able to present combat flying in many aspects, as presented by planes flying in squadrons, golden yellow against the clouds and blue of the sky. An almost continuously thrilling spectacle is provided by these maneuvers, and by the conflicts arising between the men out of misunderstandings and prejudices. They come to understand each other in the course of their efforts to conquer the causes of pilot failure during the terrific descents from rarefied air elevations.

Errol Flynn carries off the role of the young flight surgeon with jaunty good humor, even while he is the subject of generous "ribbing" from the seasoned flyers. Ralph Bellamy shines in the part of a laboratory specialist who devotes his every thought to the safeguarding of pilots. Fred MacMurray, Robert Armstrong, Regis Toomey, and others of an interesting cast, including Alexis Smith for a blonde dash of feminine interest, all contribute individually to the good total effect of the entertainment.

Cooper Gets Award

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 15 (AP)—Gary Cooper has been awarded the distinguished citizenship medal of the Veterans of Foreign Wars for his portrayal of the title role in the picture, "Sergeant York."

Joseph C. Menendez, Commander In Chief of the V. F. W., invited Mr. Cooper to accept the medal at the V. F. W.'s national encampment at Philadelphia, Aug. 25.

Dana Andrews and Walter Huston
In "Swamp Water."

Charmante Studio

Henry Aldrich's Sister Mary

Charita Bauer, who is heard with Ezra Stone in the Aldrich Family feature, which returns to NBC-Red Network Thursday evening for its fourth season on the air.

Renoir Likes to Work Directly With Nature

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Jean Renoir, one of the three best-known French directors, likes to work directly with nature, as did the impressionist painters of France, of whom his father, Auguste Renoir, was one of the most renowned.

But Jean Renoir prefers the large canvas of the film to the small one of the painter. Mr. Renoir appears in some of his father's paintings as a red-headed boy; and after the war he did do some work with cereamics. Ever since then it has been film.

At present, he is making the Vereen Bell story, "Swamp Water," for Twentieth Century-Fox. The story, a tale of the Georgia swamp country around Okefenokee, has some of the elements of Mrs. Marjorie Kinman Rawlings' "The Yearling," and for some time there was anxiety among the Fox people lest their story appear too similar to the one being made by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. But the latter studio has now definitely shelved "The Yearling" for the time being, and "Swamp Water" will have the field to itself.

Mr. Renoir took his company to Georgia for a couple of weeks of shooting; but mainly the story is being shot around Lake Sherwood in California, where a typical Georgia backwoods village has been constructed.

* * *

When I saw Mr. Renoir on this set, he was a little disturbed that he could not have made all the picture in Georgia, on the actual location of the story. But Hollywood picture making is not altogether similar to picture making in France; and Mr. Renoir does agree that the technicians have built him some sets which are remarkable for their fidelity to the originals.

Mr. Renoir's penchant for the natural was carried so far in his film, "La Grande Illusion," as to allow all the people in it to speak their own languages throughout the film. Exterior shots were shot out of doors, actors who appeared cold were cold. The advantage of this method of making film has been recognized in this country for some time; but the economic setup at the studios makes it impracticable to follow it at present. It is to be hoped, however, that Mr. Renoir's voice can be added, after "Swamp Water," to those advocating a more natural and less romantic type of film in America.

Asked if he did not think he was giving himself quite a task to understand, let alone depict, a story of rural America, Mr. Renoir was quite sure he was not.

* * *

"On the contrary," he said, "it is always best to make a picture about people living in the country where one is working. We once tried to make a Russian film in Paris, and we failed miserably. I am of course a pupil learning the American technique. I must learn to walk before I can learn to run. The important thing is to get close to the life of the people, to assimilate the language—for it is not possible to do this, really, until you know it as the people themselves speak it. That is why I have chosen a simple story of simple American people with primary emotions. These are the same among all people."

Mr. Renoir was offered Henry Fonda and a number of other American stars for his picture; but he chose Dana Andrews and Ann Baxter, two unknowns. In this he was perhaps wiser than Mr. Clair, who used big American stars in his first picture and did not succeed in getting his own best workmanship into it.

In the past, Mr. Renoir has written most of his own stories; and he told me that even now he would prefer to do so. He is being urged to write instead of direct, he says, by his friend and house guest, Antoine de St. Exupery, author of "Wind, Sand, and Stars," because to be a writer, his friend tells him, is to be free.

"Anyone is free," says Mr. Renoir, "who does his best work. And this can be with film as well."

He is not yet articulate in English, but considering that he could not even ask for a glass of water when he came to this country four months ago, and is now directing a company of Americans in a motion picture, he is doing very well. Whenever he is uncertain, however, he consults his secretary, Miss Dido Freire, who has been with him a great many years, and understands English very well. Irving Pichel, the American actor and director, is also on Mr. Renoir's set in the capacity of dialogue director, so that any uncertainties on the set doubtless will not reach the picture.

Walter Huston and Virginia Gilmore are in the cast of "Swamp Water."

Film Notes

Paramount has purchased the film rights of an untitled novel by W. Somerset Maugham. Edward H. Griffith will produce and direct the picture, and Zorina, now starring in "Louisiana Purchase," will be starred in it. Ray Milland will costar. The story, which is romantic with a modern English background, deals with the marriage of an Austrian girl to the son of a highly placed English family, which causes complications when war occurs.

* * *

"Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery's new starring comedy, which is one of Columbia's outstanding productions on the 1940-41 program, will be nationally released on Aug. 21. Supporting the star in feature roles are Claude Rains, Evelyn Keyes, Rita Johnson, Edward Everett Horton, James Gleason, John Emery, Donald MacBride, Don Costello, Halliwell Hobbes, and Benny Rubin.

* * *

Samuel Goldwyn has engaged Richard Haydn, English comedian, for the role of a professor in "Ball of Fire," starring Garry Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. Haydn, who made his screen debut with Jack Benny in "Charley's Aunt," will appear in the Goldwyn production as an elderly botanist, using the makeup and accent of the "Dr. Carp" character which he has made famous on stage and radio.

* * *

Johnny Mack Brown, Universal's Western star, will have for his next vehicle "Ghost Town Buckaroos." The sagebrush star has just completed a featured role, with Abbott and Costello, in "Ride 'Em Cowboy."

Plays on Summer Stages

Plays and players in prospect for the coming week in the summer theaters include the following:

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Brattle Hall, Francis Lederer in "The Pursuit of Happiness."

Chatham — Monomoy Theater, "Idiot's Delight," Wednesday.

Cohasset—Cora Witherspoon in "George Washington Slept Here."

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, Gertrude Lawrence and Philip Merivale in "Behold We Live."

Fitchburg—Guy Palmerton Players in "Irene."

Framingham—Village Hall Players in "Margin for Error," Tuesday.

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater, Diana Barrymore and Eric Linden in "The Philadelphia Story."

Gloucester—Gloucester School of the Theater in "Family Portrait," Friday.

Holyoke—Mt. Park Casino, the Valley Players in "Petticoat Fever."

Marblehead — North Shore Players present Jane Cowl in "Candida."

Martha's Vineyard — Martha's Vineyard Playhouse, Katherine Warren in "Puritans at Play," by Neil McFee Skinner.

Provincetown — Artists Theater in "Playboy of the Western World." Monday-Wednesday; "Me and Harry," Thursday-Saturday.

Sandwich — Casino, Sandwich Players in "Yes, My Darling Daughter," Thursday.

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse, "The Male Animal."

Westboro—Town Hall Playhouse, Conrad Nagel in "The Male Animal."

Westboro — Red Barn Theater, "The Cat and the Canary."

Maine

Kennebunkport—Garrick Players in "Brother Rat," Tuesday.

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse, Tallulah Bankhead in "Her Cardboard Lover."

Skowhegan—Lakewood Players in "The Little Foxes."

New Hampshire

The Barnstormers—"The Little Foxes," Tamworth, Monday and Saturday; North Conway, Tuesday; Laconia, Thursday; Wolfeboro, Friday; Deertrees Theater, Harrison, Me., Wednesday.

Keene—Keene Summer Theater, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

New London — New London Players, "The Young in Heart," Wednesday.

Peterborough — Peterborough Players in "George Washington Slept Here," Wednesday.

Rye Beach — Farragut Playhouse, "The Flying Gerardos," Tuesday.

Whitefield — The Forty-Niners in "Drifting Apart, or Mary, the Fisherman's Child," Tuesday.

Vermont

Weston — Weston Playhouse, "Her Master's Voice," Friday.

Rhode Island

Newport—Casino Theater, Julie Haydon and Edward Trevor in "The Firebrand," Tuesday.

Connecticut

Litchfield—Apple Orchard Theater in "Goodbye Again," Tuesday.

New Milford—Theater in the Dale, "Timbalu," Wednesday.

Suffield — Band Box Theater, "Windy Hill," Tuesday.

Cuban Adventure

The Colonel de Basil Ballet Russe was scheduled to leave Havana on Aug. 10 to start performances at the Watergate Stadium, Washington, on Aug. 18, remaining in Washington until Sept. 1. They are to open in Toronto on Sept. 22 and to make an extensive tour of the Eastern part of Canada, returning later to the United States for a long tour.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling of Philadelphia, editor of the Christian Herald, recently spent a fortnight watching the filming of "One Foot in Heaven," starring Fredric March and Martha Scott. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, pastor of New York's Marble Collegiate Church, is technical adviser for the film.

* * *

Ruth Terry, Broadway ingenue, has been signed by Universal for a featured role in "Appointment For Love," co-starring Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan.

Good-Neighbor Talks Are Featured in Broadcasts

The Week-End Dialer

The radio spotlight shifts momentarily this week end from emphasis upon defense features, and turns a more pronounced beam on cultural relations between the Americas.

Two high Mexican officials will join tonight in an international broadcast in connection with the first Latin-American Conference of the "School of the Air of the Americas" program.

On Sunday afternoon a world-wide program will pay tribute to Luis Pacheco de Cespedes, musical director of Radio Nacional del Peru, whose three Lima stations are affiliates of the newly formed CBS Latin-American network (Cadena de las Americas), which will begin operations early this fall.

Tonight

Talk feature

The two speakers scheduled to take part in the first Latin-American Conference of the "School of the Air of the Americas" tonight are Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, Mexican Minister of Education, and Dr. Ezquiel Padilla, Mexican Secretary of State. These speakers are to touch on the new ties between Mexico, the United States, and the other nations of the Western Hemisphere. And they will accent the use of radio as a powerful instrument in the exchange of culture, knowledge, and the fostering of the "good-neighbor" spirit. WABC-CBS, 10:30.

Music

Melodies from Latin America will be sung by Dick Powell and Frances Langford, Columbia network's singing wayfarers, on the "American Cruise" program, which will feature a musical toast to a Latin-American country. The program will be highlighted with the unpublished and rarely played Haydn Symphony No. 43. WABC-CBS, 7:30.

Saturday

Defense

National Broadcasting Company's "Defense for America" program, having for the past 25 weeks gone to major plants producing defense materials, will visit the three branches of the service to report how the flow of materials is reaching the armed forces of the United States. This broadcast, heard every Saturday night over the Red network of the NBC, with the co-operation of the National Association of Manufacturers, marks the end of a half year of reporting on defense production from the closely guarded plants and industries all over the United States. NBC, Red, 7.

The launching of the first United States-built merchant ship destined for British service will be aired over the Mutual network from San Francisco. Present at the ceremony will be Sir Arthur Sell, of the British Purchasing Commission in the United States, and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N., Ret., Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission. KFRC-MBS, 9:15.

Talk features

An Englishman who runs a 500-acre farm in Wiltshire, 100 miles from London, and H. A. Cannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, will join in telling "Columbia's Country Journal" listeners how the British farmer is meeting the challenge of war. Anthony Hurd, the Englishman, will broadcast from London. Mr. Cannam will speak from New York. WABC-CBS, 12.

Betty Wason and Spencer Williams, CBS foreign correspondents, will join two other experts on international affairs on "People's Platform" for an informal discussion of the question, "Can Russia Wait?" Miss Wason recently returned from the Balkans, and Williams returned last fall from Bucharest. Before that, he had lived in Moscow for 11 years. WABC-CBS, 7.

Music

Columbia network will present "Saturday Night Serenade" with songs by Jessica Dragonette, radio soprano, who makes her debut as regular star on the show. Music will be by Gus Haenschen's orchestra, with vocalists Bill Perry, tenor, and the "Serenaders," a chorus of 14 mixed voices. CBS, except WABC, 9:45.

Mexico will respond to the CBS "Calling Pan America" signal with a special program by the Mexican National Symphony Orchestra, directed by Carlos Chavez. This will provide a classical sidelight to Columbia's Latin-American Conference at Mexico City, convened on the invitation of the Mexican Government in connection with the program "School of the Air of the Americas." WABC-CBS, 4.

Sunday

Defense

The nation's radio audience will have an opportunity to take a vicarious ride in a United States Navy plane when Columbia network's "Spirit of '41" broadcasts a program devoted to the PBY bomber. These are similar to the Consolidated bombers which the British now use and call Catalinas. It was one of these patrol bombers which sighted the German battleship Bismarck before the British sent her to the bottom. The story of the development of the PBY bombers and the work for which they are designed will be told by the program's narrator, Burgess Meredith. WABC-CBS, 4:30.

Talk Feature

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, will speak over the Columbia network on "Americans' Security First." He will speak from South Bend, Indiana, where he is attending the opening of the Indiana State American Legion convention.

Music

In a world-wide radio program, the Columbia Broadcasting System will pay tribute to Luis Pacheco de Cespedes, contemporary composer of Peru. The orchestra, led by Bernard Herrmann, will play Pacheco's "Dance On An Indian Theme," symphonic work developed with modernistic vigor from an ancient, simple Incan motif. Within the United States, the program will be heard over the CBS coast-to-coast network. For listeners abroad, it will be short-waved simultaneously via WCBX to Europe, and WCAB to South America. WABC-CBS, 3.

"Esther," an opera written by Norman Corwin, with the Biblical heroine as principal character, and music by Lyn Murray, will be presented by Columbia's Workshop Sunday, as second in the Old Testament trilogy, "26 by Corwin."

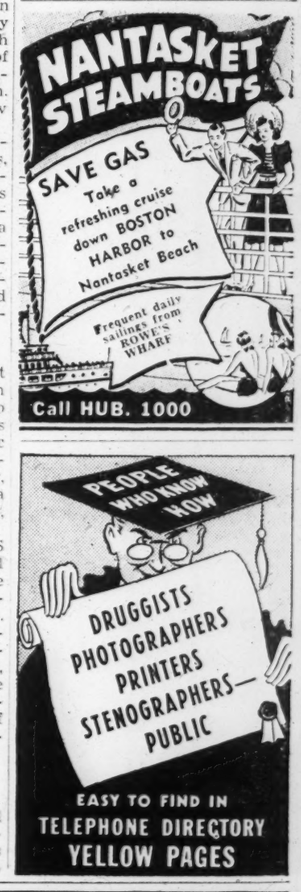
Following the outstanding success of her first appearance six weeks ago on "Radio City Music Hall on the Air," 10-year-old Sondra Bianca, talented young concert pianist, will again be the featured star on the Music Hall broadcast over the NBC blue network. NBC-WJZ, 12:30.

Rosemarie Brancato, soprano, and Dennis Day, young singing star of the Jack Benny program, will be guest artists on the Ford Summer Hour. This will be Mr. Day's first apearance on this program, which, during the summer months, has featured popular and light classical music. Miss Brancato, star of radio, opera, and stage, made an earlier appearance on the program this season. The two will join in a medley of Slavic airs by Anton Dvořák, and the old Southern favorite, "In the Evening by the Moonlight." WABC-CBS, 9.

Monday

Talk feature

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will speak over Columbia network in a talk to Girl Guides and Girl Scouts attending the Western Hemisphere Encampment. She will welcome delegates from Western Hemisphere countries, and speak on the role of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts in helping the cause of hemispheric unity. The Encampment is being held at Camp Bonnie Brae, near Springfield, Mass. After the President's wife speaks, the assembled girls will sing "America, the Beautiful," "Cielito Lindo," and "Our Chalet." WABC-CBS, 4:45.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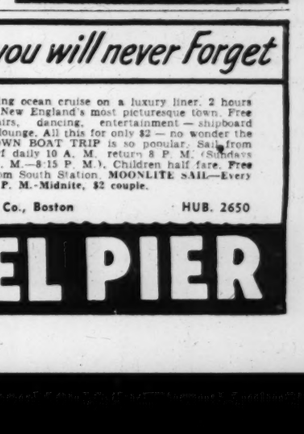

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STEEL PIER
A thrilling ocean cruise on a luxury liner. 2 hours ashore at New England's most picturesque town. Free deck chairs, dancing, entertainment — shipboard cafeteria and lounge. All this for only $2 — no wonder the PROVINCETOWN BOAT TRIP is so popular. Sails from Foster's Wharf daily 10 A. M. return 8 P. M. (Sundays $2.50—10:15 A. M.—8:15 P. M.). Children half fare. Free bus service from South Station. MOONLITE SAIL—Every Wed., Fri.—9 P. M.-Midnite, $2 couple.
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AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned

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"DRAMA AT ITS BEST" — Walter Winchell HERMAN SHUMLIN presents A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
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★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
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SATURDAY THRU TUESDAY!
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at 1:45 3:45 5:45 7:45 9:45 P.M.

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STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
25c 'Til 1:00 P. M. Plus Tax
LIFE BEGINS for ANDY HARDY
Lewis Stone • Mickey Rooney • Judy Garland
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NOW! METROPOLITAN
Erroll Flynn • Fred MacMurray
"DIVE BOMBER"
In Technicolor
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CAMBRIDGE SUMMER THEATRE
Brattle Hall—TRO 1465
★ LENORE ULRIC in "RAIN"
Evgs. at 8:40—55c to $1.65—Mat. Wed.

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Aug. 15 to Aug. 21. Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"The Bride Came C. O. D." with Bette Davis and James Cagney, also
"The Nurses Secret," with Lee Patrick and Regis Toomey

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:05, 5:45, 9:20. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 4:05, 7:45.

Fenway—
"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery, Osa Massen, and Cobina Wright, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Passage from Hongkong," Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40 8:05. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10.

Modern—
"Manpower," Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. "Kisses for Breakfast" 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Paramount—
"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55 5:45, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Jungle Cavalcade," 9:30 a. m., 12:02, 2:34, 5:06, 7:38, 10:10. "Cracked Nuts," Stuart Erwin and Una Merkel. 10:55 a. m., 1:27, 3:59, 6:31, 9:03.

Scollay—
"Manpower," Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Kisses for Breakfast." 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Harvests for Tomorrow," "Information Please," "Crisis in the Pacific," "Mickey Mouse Cartoon," "Travel the Caribbean," "The U. S. Navy in Mock Battle," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10

Strand Huntington Avenue—
"Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda and Jackie Cooper. "Roar of the Press." Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—
"U. S. Naval Maneuvers," "Information Please," "Rural New England," "Russ Morgan's Band," Color cartoons and 30 minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Angels With Broken Wings," Binnie Barnes and Gilbert Roland. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. "Blackmail," Edward G. Robinson and Ruth Hussey. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.

Tremont—
"That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 9 a. m., 12:25, 4:10, 7:55. "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper. 10:15 a. m., 1:55, 5:40, 9:25.

Uptown—
"The Reluctant Dragon." 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. "Murder Among Friends," John Hubbard and M. Weaver. 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Round Up," Richard Dix. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Reluctant Dragon," 3:45 6:50, 9:50. "Adventure in Washington." 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner. 4:19, 7:57. "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvin Douglas. 2:34, 6:14, 9:34.
Cleveland: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. "Nurses' Secret," Lee Patrick. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and M. O'Sullivan. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "Pirates on Horseback," W. Boyd and Russell Hayden. 2 and 7:45.
University: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 3:10, 6:35, 9:50. "Adventure in Washington." 1:30, 4:55, 8:10. "March of Time." 2:50, 6:20, 9:35.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "I Was a Prisoner on Devil's Island." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. "Missing Ten Days," Rex Harrison. 2. Evening, 7-11.
Strand: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 3:24, 9:24. "Nurse's Secret." 2:14, 8:14.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eggleston: "Devildogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 2:55, 8:16. "Hello Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 7:05, 10.
Park: "Ziegfeld Girl." Judy Garland. "Murder Among Friends."

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Too Many Blondes." 1:30 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 8:15. "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 3:55, 9:40.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Stanley and Livingstone," Spencer Tracy. "Federal Fugitives." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. "Nurses' Secret," Lee Patrick. 2, 5:10, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "Nobodys Children." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Mystic: "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon and Rita Hayworth. 1:55, 8:25. "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 3:25, 6:50, 9:55.
Orpheum: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. "Outlaws of the Panhandle." 1:45. Evenings, 7—11.
Strand: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "She Knew All the Answers," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 3:25, 8:30.
Watertown Square: "Face Behind the Mask," Boris Karloff. "Devil Commands," Peter Lorre. 1:45, 7:45.
WAVERLY — Strand: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Topper Returns." Joan Blondell and Roland Young. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "A Woman's Face." John Crawford. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat OBrien. 1:30 and 7:45.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Next Time We Love," Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart. 3:37, 8:07. "Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. 2:15, 6:40, 9:44.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Betty Field. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling and Charles Winniger.

QUINCY—Quincy: "San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. "I Was a Prisoner on Devils Island," Sally Eilers and Donald Woods.
Strand: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. "The Nurses' Secret," Lee Patrick.

REVERE—Boulevard: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Under Age," Nan Grey. 2 and 8.
Revere: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Under Age," Nan Grey. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Petticoat Politics," Roscow Karns. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "Cowboy and the Blonde," George Montgomery and Mary Beth Hughes. 2 and 8.
Central: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "City of Missing Girls." "I'll Sell My Life." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Man Made Monster." Lon Chaney, Jr. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "Washington Melodrama." Frank Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair, Sally Gray. 2:09, 8:09 "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 3:23, 9:23.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Big Store," with the Marx Brothers. "I'll Wait For You." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 1:45 and 7:45.
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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—August 15, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Althea Ulber, Muralist, Urges Women With Latent Artistic Talent to Develop It

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Althea Ulber is an outstanding muralist of the Pacific Coast. It was my good fortune to catch up with her for a few minutes on a flying visit she was making to the East, where at the moment she was being swamped with orders for her stunning fabric designs. These were strewn about the studio of her good friend Louise Brigham Chisholm, and they were as remarkable as only rare-blooming cactus flowers can be.

She has specialized in painting the cactus flowers of the desert in all their brilliant and fragile loveliness as a diversion from her main work as a muralist. The chiffon-like texture of the blossoms against the sturdy prickles of their gray-green plants, their tender gradations of color and their bold uncompromising hues, hot as the sun on the mesquite, gave vast variety to the sketches. I wanted to gather them all up and run away, carrying them to some desert spot where I might almost see them unfold.

Miss Ulber herself is a very colorful person. She is tall, brown-haired, and blue-eyed, and has a great sense of quiet strength that might seem rugged in a woman were it not for the swift friendliness and tenderness of her smile. Her outstanding qualities seem to be patience and sincerity—the patience that is acknowledgement, the sincerity that is flawless. She also has a great capacity for giving.

Women Prove Their Ability

We both remarked on the interest women of mature years are showing in the development of their powers to express beauty through drawing and the use of color. Out of some seventy murals recently exhibited at the Whitney Museum by the Society of Mural Painters, twenty were by women. Now mural painting includes a very broad knowledge of many things besides drawing and the use of color. With these must go a capacity for conveying the necessary message, an understanding of architecture, design, and composition, and the ability to portray depth while still keeping a wall flat. These are a good many things to have at your fingertips all at once. Women are proving that they have them.

"I would suggest," Miss Ulber said, "that a woman start drawing and using color by herself at first. Let it be her secret. My work seems to have awakened in many women an appreciation of their own potentialities. Every once in a while," she continued, "one will confide—all a little wistfully—that before she was married she used to draw and paint, and now that she has raised her children and has more time on her hands, she finds the old urge still strong, but she has no definite training to give impetus to her ideas."

Miss Ulber feels that it is a great pity for anyone to let this feeling deter her, because women of riper years and larger experiences have much to give. "Nothing gives more joy than a vision that has been brought to completion," Miss Ulber went on. "I would definitely say to these women that there is a way for them to utilize their latent talents—talents that they are more ready to express than ever before."

Attitude Is Important

Resting her chin in the cup of one capable hand, Miss Ulber said earnestly, "In order to contribute to this age, I feel that we must make a conscious effort to be free of the hindrances we fasten upon ourselves by being negative about things. It is wonderful to try to make every minute of our lives constructive—constructive in regard to ourselves, our work, and others. On this positive, constructive side—where we may place ourselves if we but will—life grows grand and more grand. This effort is not easy. But it is one that will well repay us. After all, I do not feel that it matters so much what form our expression takes, as what our attitude toward it is."

"Do you think, Miss Ulber," I asked, "that we must wait until everything about us—the difficulties that constantly confront anyone who is trying to progress along some definite line—is ironed out before we can make a start on the work we would like to develop?"

I thought I saw a smile steal over Miss Ulber's face. "It has been my experience," she replied, "that the point where we individually find ourselves at the moment is exactly the time and the place for our opportunity—elementary, as our first efforts may seem. Our attitude has much to do with the length of time required to accomplish anything.

"Women who have given themselves generously to others over a period of years," Miss Ulber continued, "often entertain a certain timidity about getting back to the realization that they have talents of their own that need cultivation. It is for this reason that I would suggest, to a woman who is taking up drawing and the use of color, that she let it be her secret for a while. Let her protect her purpose in this way. If she does this, it will not wither away under a fire of criticism. Instead it will grow and blossom joyously. Let her do this until she has discovered herself a bit. By being quiet she will learn what she really wants to express. And she must not let her first feeble attempts turn her thoughts to negative criticism of herself. We never see the bad things that our great artists have done. We may be sure that they have all had their private bonfires.

They Will Succeed

"I would not say that everyone who attempts this work will do outstanding things. I will say, however, that those who put behind their effort what it takes—will succeed. I have seen many people made happy and greatly surprised by all the latent talent they uncovered in themselves, talent which opened up interesting experiences and varied possibilities."

Art need not be a lonely experience by any means. Miss Ulber recalled her experience with a whole family—father, mother, and two sons, who brought out a great sense of artistic expression. They all started together from scratch. Each had a definite idea. The father was specifically interested in jewelry and desired a broader knowledge of good design and proportion. The mother, who loved color, applied it in rich abstract designs. One of the boys was mechanically minded—interested in airplanes and engines. He worked out interesting designs from their intricate parts, while the little fellow, who was only seven, went in for boats in a big way, all kinds of boats that sailed into the wind against bright blue seas. The experience deepened the bond among them all. Dad and Mother were no more skilled than the boys, and while they each developed their individual interests, they stood together as a unit in their new appreciation of art. It was a precious experience. The mother afterward told Miss Ulber that she had seen new and unsuspected sides in her children that she had never dreamed were there.

Makes Many Drawings

"The beauties of nature are an endless source of joy and inspiration to me," Miss Ulber said, "and it is well, in studying, to follow nature most accurately. Nowhere will you find such perfect proportion as in nature. Often in making studies of flowers I make many drawings from different angles. One time I went into the desert to draw a night-blooming cereus. As I drew, it began unfolding. In the late afternoon it had been a bud. As night came on, it opened more fully and I made a second sketch. Then next morning very early, while it was still dark, I went again to see its glowing creaminess. Those sketches have since been translated into one of my fabric ideas."

Letting go the past, clinging to and utilizing the fresh good at hand, fills all our todays with ceaseless beauty. This is Althea Ulber's forte—snaring beauty by the way and translating it into murals and fabric designs to spread a continuing delight.

Meet the 'Counselaires' of Western Air Lines

Recognizing the part women have played in aviation and that they will do even more in airline traffic work now that so many men are engaged in the defense program, Western Air Lines has developed a staff of "counselaires" and has stationed them at Salt Lake City, Utah; Pocatello, Idaho; Butte, Montana; San Diego, Calif.; and Los Angeles.

A counselaire's duty is to understand technical features about aircraft, the background of the airline, and the technique of public relations. The girls chosen by Western Air have been trained for six months in these requirements. They are actually traveling information bureaus. Like air stewardesses, the "counselaires" are smartly uniformed. Pictured left to right are: Adele McArthur, Butte; Peggy Cox and Constance Peterson, Los Angeles; Dorothea Lazier, San Diego; Clarice Tripp, Pocatello. These girls are starting a new career for women in airline traffic work.

Mammoth County Fair to Be Held in New York. Contestants Must Enter Names Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Hear ye! Hear ye! Approximately 400 cash prizes will be awarded to women for needlework and culinary masterpieces of their own making at the mammoth County Fair to be held at Madison Square Garden Sept. 10 to 20 by the American Institute of the City of New York.

This is no ordinary fair. Exhibitors and visitors will be sharing in the revival, after 44 years of retirement, of an annual festival that drew record crowds a century ago.

Time is a factor to those who would participate. Written applications of exhibitors must reach the committee not later than Aug. 22. Full details and entry blanks may be obtained by writing to the Domestic Arts Department, New York County Fair, Madison Square Garden, 331 W. 49th Street, New York, N. Y. Exhibitors may reside anywhere, but they must bring their entries to the Fair personally. Sole charge to contestants is $1 for an exhibitor's ticket, good for two admissions to the Fair.

First and second prizes will be awarded to a wide range of articles in needlepoint work, crochet in mercerized cotton, crewel embroidery, white cotton embroidery, colored cotton, linen and wool embroidery, knitted and crocheted wool, bedspreads and quilts, braided and hooked rugs. Culinary entries include various breads and biscuits, cakes, cookies, and pies, canned fruits, preserved fruits, jellies, pickles, savories, and canned vegetables.

Juvenile cake-bakers, as well as male crocheters, will have contests of their own.

The American Institute was chartered in 1828 to promote American wares and American inventors. At that time the inscription "made anywhere but America" would sell a product or an idea more readily than if it bore the domestic stamp. But when American technology no longer needed a champion, the American Institute discontinued the fairs.

The Fair is being revived this year in recognition of the tremendous appeal that rural life holds for city dwellers. It will give visitors an authentic restoration of old-time American county fairs, minus the tawdry and sensational elements that have crept into them in recent years. It will remind city dwellers that handicrafts have not been eliminated by the machine.

British Recipes—For Britain's Aid and Your Convenience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Scanning the pages of the interesting little book of British Recipes, distributed by the British War Relief Society for its aid and your convenience, revives memories familiar to all who have enjoyed the hospitality of the British Isles.

Strawberries with Devonshire cream—I remember with what pleasure I first came face to face with this much heralded dish in a quaint thatched inn in old Broadway. Roast beef with Yorkshire Pudding, I had that famous combination at Simpson's in London—on the Strand, I believe it was. Maids of Honor, unbelievably delicious tarts, were a happy find at a very special little pastry shop in Richmond after an afternoon's punting on the Thames. How unforgettably British it all seems now.

We also had Banbury Tarts in Banbury, of course, just where you would expect to find them, and Bannock Loaf. In Exeter, in the peaceful walled garden of the Old George, I saved all the currants from the currant scones they served us to share with "Joey" the tortoise. Joey ambled about the lawn from table to table, a kind of self-appointed good will ambassador to all the guests, while a strange American delivered himself of an ecstasy on Jane Austen. It all comes back very happily, as I turn the pages of this useful, well printed cookbook, which aids England as it aids you.

Here, for instance, is an excellent recipe for "Bread Sauce," contributed by Mrs. Tench—a sauce I have never tasted in America, but which I used to think was very savory with certain meats and fowl.

Bread Sauce

½ tablespoon butter
½ cup fresh bread crumbs
½ pint milk
1 small onion
Cloves and peppercorns

"Stick several cloves in the peeled onion, put this in a stewpan together with the peppercorns and milk, infuse over low fire for 15 minutes, and strain. Return the seasoned milk to the pan with the butter and bread-crumbs. Stir till boiling and of a dropping consistency."

The recipe for Devonshire cream is also a very old timer. This recipe was in fashion 150 years ago, and is still a favorite. It is delicious when eaten with fresh fruits.

Devonshire Cream

"Take four pints of new milk, set it on a clear fire, and stir it now and then; when it comes to a boil take it off, and put into broad dishes to cool; stir it about in the dishes for some time after it is turned out of the pan; set in a cool place, and let it stand 24 hours; then scum off the clouts with a skimmer, and lay them on a dish; put sweet cream about them and strew cinnamon and sugar over them."

Yorkshire Pudding

(Serve with Roast Beef)
1 cup milk
1 cup flour
2 eggs
¼ teaspoon salt

"Mix salt and flour and add milk gradually to form a smooth paste, then add eggs beaten until very light. Cover bottom of hot pan with some beef fat from roast, pour mixture in baking pan. Bake 20 minutes in hot oven, basting after well risen with fat from pan in which meat is roasting. Cut in squares and serve with roast."

Banbury Tarts

(Mrs. George Stephens)

"Roll puff paste rather thin (less than ¼ inch), shape with round cutter; cut rings from half the rounds, chill. Put a spoonful of the filling between the two types of rounds and bake in a quick oven."

Filling

Blend together:
1 cup seeded chopped raisins
1 cup sugar
3 tablespoonfuls cracker crumbs
1 egg
1 tablespoon butter
1 saltspoon salt
1 lemon, juice and rind.

B. E. S. F.

Sweet Salad Dressing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you prefer a sweet rather than a spicy salad dressing, you might try this recipe. The dressing is equally good on green or fruit salads.

All-Purpose French Dressing

Juice of 2 lemons
2 cups sugar
¾ cup water
1 14-oz. bottle catsup
2 cups oil (part olive oil and part salad oil)
2 tablespoons grated onion
Salt, pepper, paprika
½ cup vinegar
½ cup sweet pickle juice
Few drops Tabasco sauce
2 tablespoons Worcestershire or A-1 sauce
Clove of garlic, if desired

Boil lemon juice, sugar, and water about 10 minutes, until mixture forms a syrup. Cool. Add to the syrup all other ingredients except the garlic. Beat with egg beater until well blended. Makes almost two quarts and keeps indefinitely in the refrigerator. If garlic is used, marinate it in the dressing several hours and then remove.

If you are operating a summer camp, tea room or guest house, you should have a copy of
ALICE BRADLEY'S
"COOKING FOR PROFIT"
$2.50 postpaid from
Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
30 Huntington Avenue Boston, Mass.

Building Home Happiness—Women Must Work For Better Marriage and Divorce Laws

Feeling that any civilization is only as sound as its home life, and that the steady increase of divorce in the United States is an alarming sign—the Today's Woman page of The Christian Science Monitor asked the well-known journalist and radio commentator, Mrs. Jessie Wiley Voils, to make a study of the problem and point out the main causes of marital failure. The article we print today is the last of six by Mrs. Voils.

By Jessie Wiley Voils
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two months ago, in the office of a prominent woman lawyer, the writer first heard this remark: "Both the marriage and divorce laws of this country are in an absurd tangle and something should be done about them."

Since that time, I have visited Domestic Relations Courts, Supreme Courts, Children's Courts, and Marriage License Bureaus. I have talked to judges, lawyers, congressmen, clubwomen, ministers, and social workers. Everywhere authorities on marital problems have told me that our present chaotic marriage and divorce laws lead to confusion, heartache, perjury, and commercialism.

One venerable Justice, with deep earnestness in his voice, said: "Women and children are generally the victims of these inharmonious laws. For that reason, I feel that it is the duty, and privilege, of women who are happily married to study their state laws on marriage and divorce; study them without prejudice, study them calmly and thoroughly. Then they must stand ready to work with groups that are striving to improve the present laws and bring them into greater uniformity."

Then he warned: "It takes teamwork to get any law passed. And it takes even greater co-operation to revoke a law, even a deplorable one, once it gets on the statute books."

Need Uniform Marriage Laws

We have today, in the United States, 49 different sets of marriage and divorce laws. No two are alike. This brings endless confusion and heartache to women and children.

It was in the office of Mr. John T. S. Wade, of the Domestic Relations Department at the Legal Aid Society, that I first learned of a case where these conflicting laws brought not only heartache but perjury.

Mrs. Howard, as we shall call her, came to see Mr. Wade about what she said was "an out-and-out falsehood." She told Mr. Wade that her husband had gone to Florida supposedly to find work. He hadn't written to her for six months. She had just heard, through friends, that he was no longer her husband. He had divorced her and intended to re-marry.

Her grief and bewilderment were pitiful. She said, "But he couldn't divorce me without my knowledge—could he?"

Mr. Wade lifted his hand in a gesture of despair, as he told the writer, "It was my unpleasant duty to tell that good woman that it wouldn't be very difficult for her husband to divorce her without her knowledge if he so desired."

"But doesn't the defendant have to be served with a summons?" I asked.

How Two States Differ

"Let's use this case to illustrate the difference between the divorce laws of just two of our states—New York and Florida," Mr. Wade suggested.

"The plaintiff—that's the one who begins the action at law—need only reside in the state of Florida 90 days, in order to file suit for divorce. If he has reason to believe that his wife, who, we shall say, resides in New York, will contest the divorce, all he needs to do is tell his attorney that he does not know where his wife can be reached. The attorney will say, 'That's all right, we'll just cover that by publication of the summons.' Accordingly the summons is printed in some small Florida newspaper where the wife doesn't have one chance in a thousand of seeing it—and the man gets his divorce."

"But does the state of New York recognize such a divorce?" I asked in astonishment.

"No, indeed," Mr. Wade replied. "New York does not recognize the decree unless the defendant has been served personally with a summons in the jurisdiction where the action is commenced; or unless, after having been served with a summons personally in the state of residence, or by publication, she has filed her personal notice of an appearance, or authorized her attorney to do so for her."

"That explains an often-quoted statement of Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas," I told Mr. Wade. "Senator Capper has pointed out that a husband and wife may be law-abiding citizens and their children legitimate in one state; but if they move across certain state lines, the husband may become a bigamist, and the children have no legal right to their father's name or to inheriting his property.

"If this Mr. Howard, who is probably legally married in Florida by this time, were to come back here, he would be a bigamist according to New York law, would he not?" I inquired.

"He would," Mr. Wade replied, "and if children are born to this second union and brought back here, they will be, according to New York law, illegitimate."

"With 48 states and the District of Columbia grinding out their sets of marriage and divorce laws, some very tragic situations arise," Mr. Wade assured the writer. And then he continued thoughtfully, "Many persons are in favor of a Federal divorce law. I know that Senator Capper has worked for such legislation for years. I have always been a firm believer in State's Rights. I do not favor further centralization of government—unless it is absolutely necessary. But that does not excuse me—or any man or woman — from working toward wiser, more uniform legislation."

Such a Law Would Help

"Would you favor a Federal law that required all states to refuse to grant a divorce to any couple married less than three years?" was the next question I asked Mr. Wade.

"Yes, indeed," he replied. "That would afford a 'cooling off' period, in which probation officers and social officers and social workers would make an effort to keep the home from disintegration."

As he voiced that opinion, I remembered some statistics which were prepared for this series of articles at the request of Justice Lawrence Dunham of the Domestic Relations Court of New York.

During 1940, the Intake Division of the Court serviced 23,768 cases. Of this number 15,520, or approximately two-thirds, were handled by the Intake Division of this Court (staffed by Probation Officers) in such a manner that it was not necessary to refer them to Court.

"I'll admit," Mr. Wade said, "that a Federal law would simplify matters. State laws of marriage and divorce change so rapidly that it is a task for a lawyer—and almost out of the question for the layman—to keep up with them. I'm sorry to say that pure commercialism changes some of the laws."

And then we discussed the recent sharp battle in the Montana legislature. Early in 1941 a bill was introduced which made the term of residence required to get a divorce only 30 days. This bill passed the House, but was killed in the Senate. (The most active opposition was led by a woman.)

The present Governor of Montana has stated that the attitude of the bill's supporters seemed to be: "With all this divorce money floating around, why not get a share for Montana?"

Their neighboring state, Nevada, is said to garner approximately $4,750,000 annually in "divorce money."

"Are the marriage laws of our land commercialized too?" I inquired.

"Well, there are 49 different ones," Mr. Wade replied, with a rueful shake of his head, "you can draw your own conclusions."

It is not hard to draw conclusions, when a recent survey of the "marriage markets" existing in the United States reported 57 such "Gretna Greens." In these towns public officials—and in some cases ministers—did a flourishing business by marrying couples who came from a distance. Immediate marriage, with a minimum of investigation, was the inducement offered. All the "markets" existed in states which had no advance-notice laws.

A Matter of Dollars

Also less stringent marriage laws are constantly sought—with the same commercial objectives. In 1933 the state of North Carolina decided that she was losing too much money by asking couples who desired to marry to obtain a health certificate. That law was repealed. Supporters of the repeal claimed that North Carolina was losing between $75,000 to $100,000 per year through couples leaving the state and going to where laws were more lax to obtain their licenses.

As I rose to leave Mr. Wade's office he said, "Such commercialization of the marriage covenant is sordid; it's outrageous! Any widespread disintegration of the home is a danger to civilization. Those of us who come face to face with the problem of broken homes realize the need for better and more uniform laws. Our Domestic Relations Department of the Legal Aid Society handled 7,314 cases of marital discord during 1940. We know the danger of laws so lax that young people look upon marriage as a trial alliance. I believe the solution lies not only in better and more uniform laws, but in the education of the young. They must be taught the sacredness of the vows they take at the altar. They should go forward fully expecting, through work and forbearance, to build a lasting union."

As the writer came out into the brilliant sunshine of City Hall Square within the sight of charming old City Hall, the towering new City Building, the austere Hall of Records and the imposing Supreme Court Building, there came to her thought how tremendously important every function carried on within those buildings—and in similar buildings located in other parts of the United States—is to the welfare of our nation.

We, you and I, have it in our power to work for laws which will benefit mankind. Or, through apathy, we can allow laws to remain upon our statute books which are a blot upon our nation.

Readers Invited to Write In

Each article in this series—Building Home Happiness—has discussed one or more basic problems of married life. Readers are invited to send in letters telling how they have met similar problems in their experience. These letters should contain constructive advice based on actual past experience. Each letter must confine itself to the points discussed in one article. The six letters which are the most helpful, in the opinion of the editor, will be printed on this page. No names or addresses, of course, will be published. No letter should exceed 750 words in length. All manuscripts must reach the Today's Woman page by September 1. No unused material can be returned.

We Always Salted Down Our Corn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My mother always had the best corn all winter long that I have ever tasted anywhere. No canned or dried corn has ever been equal to the corn I remember having in my childhood days in Nebraska.

My father would bring in a wagon load of field corn. The family would husk it and place it in a large copper boiler, which covered two holes on our old wood stove. Mother boiled this corn just as she would have for corn on the cob. Then the family would gather around a big, well-scrubbed wooden table and cut the corn off the cob.

Mother would have all of her one-gallon jars ready, and into these she would pack the corn. She put a one-inch layer of salt in the bottom of each jar, then an inch layer of corn, a ¼ inch layer of salt, an inch layer of corn, and so on till the jar was filled. The last layer was always an inch of salt. She pressed each layer down with a wooden potato masher. When the jar was full, she tied a cloth over it and covered it with a wooden lid, a crockery lid, or a plate. The jars were placed in the cellar or cave for the winter.

For Sunday dinner, we always had fresh corn. Mother prepared it by soaking the desired amount over night in water. Then she strained the salt out through a colander, and heated the corn in milk and butter to taste.

I don't know of anyone else who ever salted their corn down like this, but it certainly was delicious.

G. B. G.

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The Home Forum

In Which a Home Is Found

WE USED TO TALK about living in the country —when trucks and busses rumbled past our door; of the quiet of the hills—when horns and sirens ripped night's stillness. It was good to talk about. Once we even went so far as to make a list of all the things a country place should have.

"Of course, it must be a farm, a real farm."

"Yes, of course. A little house and a big barn, gray and old, with stalls and stanchions and a hayloft and a barnyard."

"There should be a meadow for sheep to graze in."

"And some woodland with big trees and quietness, where we can make trails and see deer in the winter-time."

"There must be a brook."

"Where should it be?"

"Oh—" that was difficult to say. "In the high country, anywhere, so long as hills roll up to the sky and the little villages have white houses and pointed steeples."

* * *

Well, at least geography had some bounds. It was not to be by the sea, much as we loved its space and roar and rhythm; nor was it to be in the wide reaches of flat country.

"Near a village," we added, "say a mile or so away; so we can walk to town for the mail and friends can come to see us."

"And on a good road," we added, thinking of snowy winters and of how much better it was to be able to get in and out than to be imprisoned by snowdrifts.

So the list stood before us—small house, big barn, meadow, woods, brook, hills, village, road. It did not seem excessive, except that it happened to be everything.

"What shall we call it?"

Romantic names came to mind—"Land of Heart's Desire," "High Heaven's Gate."

"No, a name must be a secret thing. The farm must name itself and those who come to it will learn its meaning."

So we made the list, and sealed it with desire, put it away in a desk drawer and forgot about it.

* * *

And we grew fond of cities, such good places in which to work, to make friends. So nice to get away from in the summer; so cozy to settle down in through the winter. Libraries and museums and theaters and parks. Then there was the beauty of changing seasons and another beauty that leaned, not on the time of year, but on the time of day—mornings with people going briskly to work, evenings with lamps shining on dark pavements.

But a time came when experience, as it were, said: "See, you can choose where you will live!"

And there was only one answer: "The country."

* * *

So the search began. It led circuitously, but always toward the hills. There was a village we knew—not too far from the city, so there could still be an easy going back and forth upon occasions. It was in high country, too, where wooded hills in gentle curves rose up to meet the sky. There, after a while, we discovered a farm—a house and a bit of land, sixty-seven acres-more-or-less, as the old deed said.

We looked at the little house, one shining winter day, and it did not say to us in a questioning way: "So you have come to see me? I wonder if you are going to like me." But: "Here I stand for you."

A hundred and twenty years it had been just there. By its doorway a maple had grown tall and strong, and at its side a row of pines caught the wind and turned it into music. The little white gate in the picket fence had opened and shut so many times that its squeak was a happy one.

* * *

With as much ease, it seemed, as if one were offered a plum and put it expectantly to one's lips, the house became ours. There was plenty of work to be done which we shared with carpenters and painters. And there was an almost daily joy of discovery. At some time in its more recent past the house had been "improved"; it was for us to make it true to itself again. So fireplaces that had been boarded up were opened—revealing hand-made bricks, long and slender and rosy in color, square tiles on the hearths and blackened cranes. In one room, paneled walls covered with many coats of paint were patiently stripped, until the wide boards of native pine finally glowed forth in all the richness of their natural color, soft and compelling to the touch, like the smoothest silk.

* * *

One side of the house stood near the road, banked by lilac. In front of the house an apple orchard of gnarled trees grew gay with blossom. In the old gray barn behind the house swallows came to nest, darting in through an open window with long wisps of building material in their beaks. The grass grew green in the meadows around the house. In the woods across the small valley, where the brook raced in springtide exuberance, the maples and beeches and birches were bright among the dark pines. Violets lifted their heads from the moss and lady's slippers carpeted the ground. Often before we had exclaimed—as did Emerson—over a single lady's slipper. We had not dreamed ever to see a pink cloud of them raised from the ground like a magic carpet.

* * *

One thing was certain. It could not be "it," or "the little house," much longer. A name was needed. We thought of dozens, but they were either too romantic or obscure or obvious or ordinary. Then one day the house itself (for none of us can remember pronouncing it) said: "Shieling."

"So few will know what we mean," we argued.

"Perhaps they could learn its meaning."

We tried not to accept it. We tried desperately to think of something else. But it was no use. The house had called itself "Shieling." The swallows overhead sang of "Shieling." The young shavers that lived in field and wood belonged to "Shieling."

"What *does* it mean?" we were asked.

"It's a Scotch word," we tried to explain. "It means a little house in a clearing, a protecting place where one may be shielded or sheltered from the weather." But, oh, there was so much else to say! "It comes from shield, because long ago a shield was a shelter. It goes back through Gaelic to the Icelandic." Then the words of the old Ballad of Lizzie Baillie came as final persuasion:

> "To be with thee in Hieland shiel
> Is worth the lands o' Castlecary."

One day, some weeks after we had moved in and "Shieling" had become home, we found a slip of paper tucked away in a desk drawer. It was a list we had made years ago and quite forgotten. It noted the essentials for a home in the country. Checking them against reality, we found that "Shieling" had them all.

ELIZABETH YATES

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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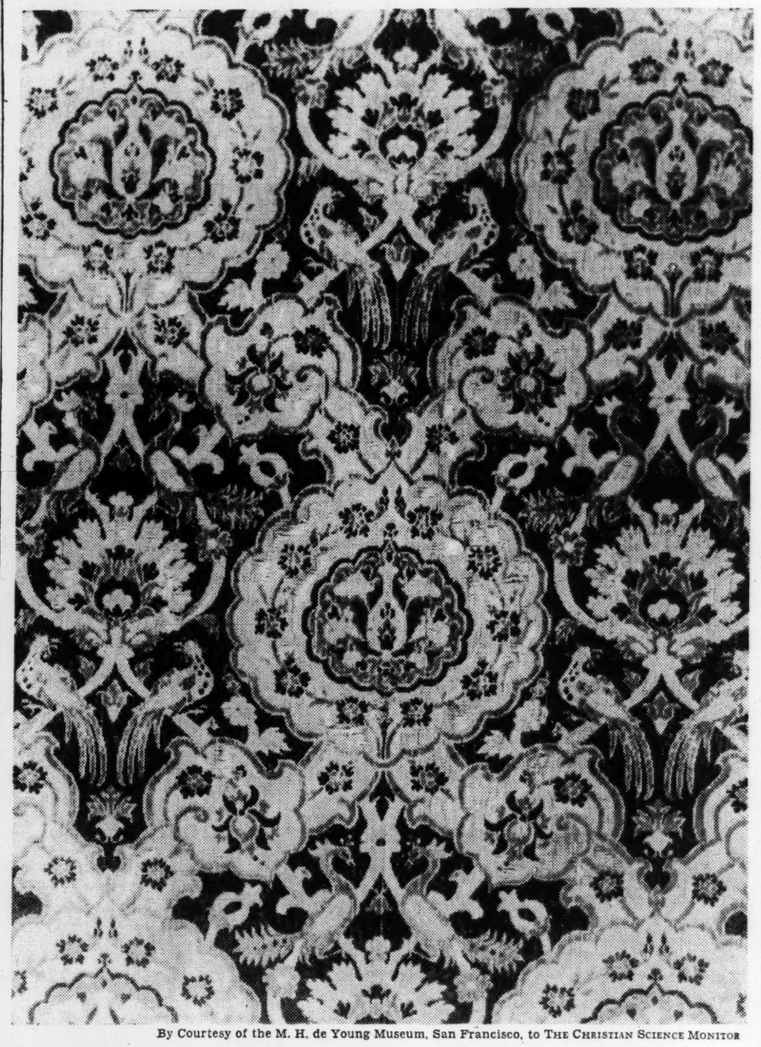
Weather Report

I thought when I woke: It's going to be fine;
We'll drive by the river, with the morning air
Alight clear to the far horizon line.
We'll eat at a little table set somewhere
On a terrace, white cloth blowing, big trees near.
I couldn't have borne it, I thought, if it hadn't been clear.

But while I dressed the blue sky clouded over.
I thought, as a few drops scattered down the pane:
We'll find an old inn for lunch, we'll run for cover,
We'll sit by a fire and listen to the rain,
Drive slowly home along wet roads, and mark
How softly the lights bloom on the early dark.

You came, and we set out. The wind rose strong,
Insistent around us, and the cold rain slanted
Across our vision; we laughed at it. All along,
I knew, this was the weather I had wanted.
We had no lunch. We were stalled, we lost our way,
Rain ruined my hat. We had a perfect day.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING



By Courtesy of the M. H. de Young Museum, San Francisco, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PIECE OF PERSIAN VELVET BROCADE

THIS BEAUTIFUL TEXTILE was made during the most brilliant era of decorative arts in Persia, namely the Safavid Dynasty. It was woven some time in the sixteenth century.

It is interesting to find that, during this period, decorative arts were regarded as ranking with fine arts, or what we in the West call painting and sculpture. The craftsmen worked under the sponsorship and encouragement of the Shah. They lived on the royal estates, and they had available the best materials. The epoch is often compared with the time of Louis XIV in France, when artists and craftsmen were patronized by the court and worked under its supervision.

Kashan had been a great center for the manufacture of pottery, but during the Safavid period it was noted for its silk industry.

Brocades such as this, with repeating patterns, contrast with the earlier textiles which were woven with pictorial designs, probably inspired by the art of miniature painting.

Etha Wulff writes of this brocade in the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum: "The elaboration of the medallion and doublet bird design, with its floriated connecting lattices, presents a new style in cut-velvets introduced at the time of Shah Abbas." She writes further that the harmonious use of clear red and blue on a golden yellow ground is unsurpassed in the history of velvet weaving.

D. A.

The Riotous Jessamine Of Florida

IN OUR MIND'S EYE we have compared Florida with Italy often, and asked if it can equal it. The flowers here are not the same, it is true. The blue violets are not fragrant. We do not find the many-colored anemones, nor the cyclamen. Both can be planted out here, and will grow readily; but they are not *wild* flowers, not indigenous.

"Well, then, are there others to compensate?" We should say so.

The yellow jessamine itself, in its wild grace, with its violet-scented breath, its profuse abundance, is more than a substitute for the anemones of Italy.

If you will venture to walk a little way in the sand beyond our back-gate, we will show you a flower-show this morning such as Chiswick or the Crystal Palace cannot equal.

About a quarter of a mile we walk: and then we turn in to what is called here an oak-hammock; which is, being interpreted, a grove of live-oak-trees, with an underbrush of cedar, holly, and various flowering-shrubs. An effort has been made to clear up this hammock. The larger trees have some of them been cut down, but not removed. The work of clearing was abandoned; and, the place being left to Nature, she proceeded to improve and beautify it after a fashion of her own. The yellow jessamine, which before grew under the shadow of the trees, now, exultant in the sunshine which was let in upon it, has made a triumphant and abounding growth, such as we never saw anywhere else. . . .

Here is a tree overthrown, and raising its gaunt, knotted branches in air, veiled with soft mossy drapery. The jessamine springs upon it for a trellis: it weaves over and under and around; it throws off long sprays and streamers with two golden buds at the axil of every green leaf, and fluttering out against the blue of the sky. Its multiform sprays twist and knot and tie themselves in wonderful intricacies; and still where every green leaf starts is a yellow flower-bud. The beauty of these buds is peculiar. They have little sculptured grooves; and the whole looks as if it might have been carved of fairy chrysolite for a lady's ear-drop. — From "Palmetto-Leaves," by HARRIET BEECHER STOWE (1873).

Moments of Transcendent Beauty

SOMETIMES EARTH shows herself in a guise so exquisite, you feel that if you glance away an instant the exquisiteness may dissolve. It is as if some sylphic hand has drawn aside the screen between the real and the insubstantial, and what you see is not of this world but the other. Such is the beauty of a bluebell wood in May, and that ineffable bright stillness that may follow summer rain. Once in Ticino I came upon a moonlight chestnut wood which I feel sure vanished the moment I was out of sight. And there are times at sea when the ocean turns back from the ship's bows in long green crystal wings. Times between sunset and sunrise, when the vessel moves in a universe of beauty. . . .

Not long ago in the train between Zurich and the Austrian border town of Buchs I sat staring out the window with the lack-lustre eye of a passenger who has been sitting up for seventeen hours. It was mid-morning and the carriage stuffy. I cannot say exactly when the world we know gave place to that other usually only sensed. But there it was, so subtle, so imponderable, so astonishingly lovely that strangers who had sat grimly mute all the journey were moved to ecstatic speech and to pointing out beauties lest the rest miss them.

What we gazed at was a lake. Towering above it, pumice-grey and with the air of having no more weight than pumice, the Alps soared into the blue till the dazzle of their snow-clad peaks pierced and became confused with the luminous white of the clouds. The lake was still and smooth and softly gleaming and dark like an old steel mirror. On it floated a long narrow Turkish slipper of a skiff in which a fisherman stood up pushing forward to row. Two white gulls dipped and darted and swung. Down the grey of the mountain sides waterfalls tossed and streamed, argent in the sunlight. But there was no sound, and in all this no sense of reality. You had the feeling that what you saw was only two dimensional, that it had no thickness and was no more tangible than the figure which stands beside you sometimes in a dream, dissolving the instant you start up from sleep, leaving your questing hand adabble in space.—From "Tyrolean June," by NINA MURDOCH. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

"The voice of triumph"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANITY SPEAKS to the race of the nearness, availability, and power of divine Love. This was amply illustrated by Christ Jesus, whose victory over mortality is signalized, not alone by the transforming effect it has upon the morals and health of all peoples who hear and receive his gospel, but by the indirect influence for good it has even upon the lives of those unacquainted with his teaching.

Christian Science reveals the Science of Christianity, upon the rules of which the Master's works were based. He said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." It is evident that he meant by this statement that by knowing God aright, men find freedom from materiality; for matter is merely a limiting concept, and it has been proved that belief in limitation goes down before an enlightened recognition of God as infinite good.

As light dispels darkness, so the understanding of God annuls the untruths of materiality—sin, suffering, and joylessness. Thus the good news of Christian Science can be proved true in practice. God, Spirit, is the cause or divine Principle of existence. Man, therefore, is spiritual, and manifests the triumphant supremacy of Spirit. The human need is to become aware of this fact, to rise above every suggestion to the contrary, and to maintain through Christlike living this ideal standpoint. Here is the way out of limitation into proof of the possibilities already belonging to the real or ideal man.

A beginner in the study of Christian Science, needing better health, grasped gratefully the fact that God's allness is present now. He realized that since God is perfect Principle, the real man never has to struggle toward perfection, but abides there. And he saw that what seemed to be a material condition called ill-health was actually only a misrepresentation of divine being.

His faith was strengthened and enlightened by studying the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, especially her basic work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." These inspired books made plain to him God's allness, in the light of which revelation he found increasing health and opportunity.

He also learned that chiefly important is the victory to be won over a false sense of self. The physical senses picture man as material, self-centered, insecure, and separated from God, good. Thus depicted, man seems liable to sickness, chance, and discord. Although this falsification is inconsistent with the widely acknowledged supremacy of the great First Cause, it is generally accepted. So the message of Christian Science, which teaches us that men may abandon unreliable sense impressions in favor of spiritual concepts based on divine Principle, brings with it the joyous assurance that man is not a corporeal mortal, but God's immortal likeness.

"Thanks be unto God," declared Paul (II Corinthians 2:14), "which always causeth us to triumph in Christ." Christian Science defines Christ as "the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness" (Science and Health, p. 332). Jesus heeded this "divine message" constantly. He "beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals" (*ibid.*, pp. 476, 477). His example teaches his followers to count as real only that which bespeaks the nature of God, divine Love, immortal Life, all-guiding Mind, and to reject as fraudulent all that suggests fear, hatred, sickness, lack.

It can readily be seen that a progressive spiritualization of thought is required of one who would maintain this Christly viewpoint, for common materialistic belief is set against it. Indeed, one may wonder how to achieve the necessary strength to resist the many phases of fear and unwisdom suggested by matter's pretensions, and to overcome a persistent tendency to rely on one's own self-sufficiency.

Christian Science says that the true procedure is to trust, not one's own self-sufficiency, but the allness of God. One loses sight of finite selfhood in knowing that God is the infinite Ego, and that man is triumphant in his spiritual individuality, which includes by reflection everlasting divine purpose, power, and peace. Such knowledge enables one to say with the Psalmist (Psalms 47:1), "O clap your hands, all ye people; shout unto God with the voice of triumph."

Proportionately as the true idea of being is understood, we must necessarily triumph in individual, national, and world affairs. God must be understood as Love, which knows no discord, injustice, or disease. Each Christianly scientific thinker is privileged to prove, here and now, that man's only qualities are Godlike. The individual can partake ever more and more of the goodness, security, and wisdom which are endlessly man's, because man is God's idea. Victory, therefore, is never achieved at the expense of others, but in demonstration of ideals which bless all because, in reality, they belong to all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Mutual Backing

Friends need not always face each other
To be good friends.
Better sometimes to brace each other
Like good book ends,
Giving each other mutual backing
When chairs are lacking.

ROBERT FRANGIS

„Głos tryumfu"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

CHRZEŚCIJAŃSTWO przemawia do ludzkości o blizkości, użyteczności i sile boskiej Miłości. To było w całej pełności dokazane przez Chrystusa Jezusa którego zwycięstwo nad śmiertelnością odznaczyło się nie jedynie przemieniającym skutkiem jego nad zdrowiem i moralnością tych którzy słyszą i przyjmują jego naukę, lecz również przez pośredni wpływ który wywiera nawet na tych którzy nie są zaznajomieni z jego nauczaniem.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawia zasady Wiedzy Chrześcijaństwa, na których to nauka Mistrza była oparta. Chrystus Jezus rzekł (Św. Jan, 8:32), „Znać będziecie prawdę, a ta prawda uczyni was wolnymi." Widocznym jest że przez to chciał powiedzieć, że przez poznanie Boga ludzkość uwolni się od materjalności; albowiem materja jest tylko konceptem ograniczającym, a dowiedziono już że wiara w ograniczenia ustępuje przed oświeconym uznaniem Boga jako dobra nieskończonego.

Jak światło rozprasza ciemności, tak też zrozumienie Boga zniwecza nieprawdy materjalności—grzech, cierpienie i bezradność. Tak przeto dobra wieść Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej może być dowiedziona w praktyce. Bóg, Duch, jest źródłem czyli boską Zasada istnienia. Człowiek, przeto, jest duchowy, i manifestuje tryumfalną wyższość Ducha Ludzkość potrzebuje stać się przytomną tego faktu, wznieść się ponad wszelką sprzeczną sugestję, i przez życie Chrystusowe utrzymać to idealne stanowisko. Tędy leży droga wyzwolenia się z pod ograniczeń i dowiedzenia o możliwościach jakie posiada prawdziwy czy idealny człowiek.

Pewien student rozpoczynający naukę Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, a potrzebujący lepszego zdrowia, z wdzięcznością uchwycił się prawdy że Boga całkowitość jest teraz obecna. Pojął, że ponieważ Bóg jest doskonałą Zasadą, prawdziwy człowiek nigdy nie potrzebuje wzmagać się by osiągnać doskonałość, gdyż już w niej przebywa. Zrozumiał on również, że co zdawało się być położeniem materjalnym zwanym niezdrowość, aktualnie było tylko opacznym przedstawieniem istnienia boskiego.

Wiara jego była wzmocniona i oświecona przez studjowanie Pisma św. i dzieł Mary Baker Eddy, szczególnie jej pracy zasadniczej. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego). Te natchnione dzieła wyjawiły mu całkowitość Boga, i w świetle tego objawienia znalazł wzrastające zdrowie i sposobności.

Również pojął, że głównie ważnym jest zwycięstwo nad fałszywem pojęciem siebie. Zmysły fizyczne przedstawiają obraz człowieka materjalnego, w sobie pogrążonego, niepewnego, i oddzielonego od Boga—dobra. W takim świetle, człowiek wydaje się być podległym chorobom, losowi, i niezgodności. Choć ta fałszyfikacja jest sprzeczna z szeroko przyjętą wyższością wielkiego Pierwszego Źródła, to jednak bywa ogólnie przyjęta. Tak więc nauka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, uczącej że ludzkość może opuścić niewiarygodne wrażenia zmysłowe na korzyść pojęć duchowych opartych na boskiej Zasadzie, przynosi ze sobą radosne zapewnienie że człowiek nie jest cielesnym śmiertelnikiem, lecz Boga -nieśmiertelnym podobieństwem.

„Dzięki niechaj będą Bogu," powiedział Św. Paweł (II List do Koryntjan 2:14), „który zawsze sprawia że tryumfujemy w Chrystusie." Wiedza Chrześcijańska przedstawia Chrystusa jako „prawdziwą ideję głoszącą dobro, boskim poleceniem od Boga do ludzkości przemawiającą do ludzkiej świadomości" (Science and Health, str 332). Jezus stale usłuchiwał tego „boskiego polecenia". On „ujrzał w Wiedzy doskonałego człowieka, który ukazał mu się jako grzeszny śmiertelnik ukazuje się śmiertelnikom" (ibid., str 476, 477). Jego przykład naucza uważać za prawdziwe tylko to co ogłasza naturę Boga, boska Miłość, nieśmiertelny Żywot, wszechkierujący Umysł, a odrzucać jako zwodnicze i podstępne wszystko to co nastręcza bojaźń, nienawiść, chorobę, czy brak.

Z łatwością zauważyć można że stopniowe uduchownienie myśli jest wymagane od tego któryby usiłował utrzymać ten Chrystusowy punkt widzenia, albowiem zwykła wiara materjalistyczna jest jemu przeciwstawiona. Wprawdzie, niejeden może zastanowić się jakby uzyskać siłę konieczna by oprzeć się licznym fazom bojaźni i niemądrości podszeptywanym przez pretensje materjalności, i by pokonać zacietą tendencję polegania na swojej własnej samo-wystarczalności.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska głosi że prawidłowe postępowanie leży w ufaniu nie własnej samowystarczalności, lecz całkowitości Boga. Tracimy widok ograniczonego jestestwa w wiedzy że Bóg jest nieskończoną Jaźnią, i że człowiek jest tryumfalnym w swej duchowej indywidualności która odzwierciadla wiecznotrwały Boski cel, siłę i pokój. Taka świadomość umożliwia nam rzec wraz z Psalmistą (Psalmy 47:1), „O bijcie w dłonie, wszelkie narody; i wznoście do Boga głosy tryumfalne."

W miarę jak prawdziwą ideję istnienia pojmować zaczynamy, musimy z konieczności zatryumfować w osobistych, narodowych i światowych sprawach. Bóg musi być zrozumiany jako Miłość, która nie zna niezgody, niesprawiedliwości, ani choroby. Każdy Chrześcijańsko naukowo myślący ma przywilej dowiedzenia, tu i teraz, że człowieka jedyne przymioty są boskie. Jednostka może coraz to więcej czerpać dobroci, pewności i mądrości które są nieskończenie własnością człowieka, albowiem ten jest ideą Boga. Zwycięstwo, przeto, ma być osiągane nigdy kosztem innych, lecz objawianiem ideałów które błogosławią wszystkich dlatego że w rzeczywistości należą do wszystkich.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Intimate Message: Washington

Choice of World Aims Given in Declaration ..... ***By Joseph C. Harrison***

Millions of words will be written on the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration of Anglo-American peace aims. They will interpret and speculate, praise and blame, doubt and hope. The leaders will be lauded for setting up a standard around which democrats everywhere may rally; and they will be excoriated on charges of making secret agreements and pledges, of tricking the American people and of attempting to impose Anglo-Saxon ideals on the rest of the world.

Here in the Nation's Capital—where perhaps no more than a half-dozen individuals, if that many—knew what was afoot, persons are trying to bring the declaration into proper perspective against the background of the bitter struggle against Hitlerism. The eight principles have opened eight times eight that number of questions which cry out for explanation. Probably only history will be able to answer most of them.

In one very definite way, however, the declaration is thought to have met what many diplomats here felt was an outstanding need. It has very clearly and concisely eliminated much of the doubt over British war aims. It has, in consequence, made it easier for the rest of the world to judge whether it prefers the type of postwar world which the Nazis would establish or that modeled on the Anglo-American declaration.

The necessity for this clarification has become increasingly obvious during the past few months. So long as the British gave no official and definite notification of their plans for postwar reconstruction, it was natural that many persons, particularly in the United States, Latin America, Japan, and in the Nazi-dominated countries, would have their determination to oppose totalitarianism weakened by uncertainty as to what would follow an Allied victory.

The declaration has now made it far easier for the advocates of all-out aid to Britain to say, "Here is what we are fighting for. Will you join us or will you clearly take your place among those who do not care to make the sacrifices necessary for the creation of a better world?"

A particular case in point is that of France. For many weeks it has been apparent to officials here that the unremitting German demand for "collaboration" was slowly but certainly wearing down the resistance of French Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain and that France was drifting more and more into an airtight German orbit. Prototalitarian Frenchmen such as Pierre Laval have asked the French people time and again why they should oppose the German "new order" and what they expected from a British victory.

The answer has now been given. The declaration has declared unmistakably what the French people and all other freedom-loving people can expect from a British victory. They are promised a world in which men may live as men and not crawl as slaves. They are promised an international order based on mutual co-operation of statesmen, not on the one-sided dictation of the Gestapo.

The British can now say to the conquered peoples, and the American Administration can now say to its do-nothing opponents at home, "here is the choice for you to make. Will you join our fight for international decency or will you sit back and let yourself be drowned by the so-called totalitarian "wave of the future"? From now on the position of those who would be neutral grows more difficult. The declaration has made it harder to equivocate.

For Japan, too, the declaration has a message. It reminds Tokyo that bloodshed, a lowering of the standard of living and the enmity of numerous other nations are not the only way to hew a path to the world's storehouses of raw materials; that it can be won as surely, and far more easily, through co-operation in such an international order as that envisaged by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

But if this reminder is not heeded, Tokyo should remember that once a nation has published its aims for all the world to read, it is far less likely to become an appeaser than one which makes no such commitments.

Having stated their aims, the democracies must now bring them to the attention of every last person in whom they can fortify the desire for freedom. It gives the Frenchman, Belgian, Norwegian, Czech, Greek and many another something definite to think about as he chalks his "V for Victory" symbol on the wall of some German barrack.

Memo From Britain:

The 'Men of Vichy' ..... ***By Mallory Browne***

It is becoming increasingly clear that Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain and Admiral Jean Darlan have taken the final plunge and are irrevocably determined to commit the French people to complete collaboration with Nazi Germany against France's former ally Britain. Why have they done it? How can this utter reversal be explained?

Many things enter into the picture: the defeat of the French Army in the field and especially its sudden, unexpected and overwhelming nature; problems aroused by the mass migration of millions of refugees and the effects of this on the national thought of France; the division of France into two almost unconnected parts, more than half the country being occupied by German troops and the smaller unoccupied portion being thus cut off and largely isolated from the rest of the world.

But these factors fail to explain why Marshal Pétain, Admiral Darlan and other political leaders who have now come to be known as "the men of Vichy" have with persistent perfidy pushed steadily down the long path of betrayal of their former British allies and collaboration with the Nazis, their recent enemies. As far as can be discerned through the thick curtain of censorship, secrecy and intrigue which today surrounds Unoccupied France, there are two explanations, one applying to Marshal Pétain and the other to Admiral Darlan and his political colleagues in Vichy.

Marshal Pétain cannot be understood unless it is realized that he is a patriarch, a very old man. He had come to be regarded by most of the French people and by himself as well as a sort of symbol of France's past military grandeur. The military defeat of France, therefore, affected him as both a personal and symbolic blow. This military mentality crystallized in old school defensive tactics and static warfare, summed up in a single word, Verdun, had the greatest difficulty in grasping the meaning of France's defeat.

Instead of accepting the plain fact that it was due to France's failure to keep abreast of modern mobile mechanized warfare, he sought to explain it on semi-philosophical and religious grounds, that France had fallen from grace as a nation and must do penance in defeat before she could rise again. More particularly, he attributed the French collapse to the instability of the political system. This, added to his military background of discipline and authority, made him ready to follow Admiral Darlan in renouncing France's republican institutions and in imposing an authoritarian regime on the French people.

Marshal Pétain, it is important to realize, retains even today the respect and even the reverence of millions of Frenchmen—perhaps even of the majority of the French people. There are no substantial grounds for supposing him anything but a misguided old soldier and patroit.

Admiral Darlan is a different story. As Commander-in-chief of the French Fleet during the blitzkrieg of May, 1940, he was an ardent advocate of vigorous and unrelenting resistance to the Axis.

Then suddenly he changed. A French friend of mine who was at the Quai D'Orsay and in contact with the French Ministry of Marine at that time has told me that he himself saw this sudden change in Admiral Darlan's attitude almost from one day to the next. He pondered it considerably at the time and was unable to explain it other than as a sudden conviction that the war was lost as far as France was concerned and a simultaneous decision based on personal ambition that only by throwing in his lot with a France keyed to co-operation with Germany was there any future for him. This same French friend saw Admiral Darlan again in Vichy last spring and came away thoroughly convinced the Admiral had determined to go the whole way in the subordination of France to Nazi domination.

The same applies in a greater or less degree to Admiral Darlan's various political colleagues in the Vichy Cabinet. It is necessary to realize, if the actions of these "men of Vichy" are to be understood, that once they took the first step of giving in to German pressure and conceding point after point demanded by Berlin, they were caught in a vise from which there was no escape and no turning back. For they must have realized very soon that in the eyes of the French people they were henceforth associated with France's treasonous action toward Britain in favor of the Nazis, and that therefore they are foredoomed to disgrace and persecution in the event of a British victory. In other words, their political future and very probably their personal safety and very existence depended on a Nazi victory.

It is undoubtedly a realization of this which has led them on from one step to another along the line dictated by Hitler from Berlin. Added to this, however, is the fact that Admiral Darlan himself and a number of his colleagues belonged to that authoritarian traditional school of political thought in France descended from Bonapartism which has never genuinely adopted Democracy. These men saw their opportunity and took it when defeat brought discredit to their Third Republic's political institutions, thus bringing an opening for the progress of those ideas of a Corporative state that had been slowly spreading in France during the last decade or so. Nevertheless, the essential fact remains that the French people as a whole remain a democratic and freedom loving people and that the time is bound to come when they will renounce Admiral Darlan and his dictatorial ideas. That's why for the "men of Vichy" there is no future save in a Nazi victory and that is why they were willing to take the plunge into dictatorship and turn against their former ally democratic Britain.

The Country Speaks: California

Nuisance Value ..... ***By Nate White***

Although the latest drama of the Pacific was stage-managed in Washington, the Golden Gate was the proscenium, and San Francisco Bay the stage, a stage the chief actors couldn't enter.

To observers here it is clear that it was no mere happenstance that Japan's luxury liners, the Tatuta Maru and the Asama Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, and some 40 freighters and tankers were caught in mid-Pacific when President Roosevelt issued his order freezing Japanese assets in this country. The drama was too well enacted for it to have been an accident.

The United States has been able to exact its full nuisance value from the game of ring-around-the-rosy which Nippon's ships have been forced to play.

In this dramatic game of the sea, the Tatuta Maru seemed to be key player. A $15,000,000 palace afloat containing silk cargo valued at $2,500,000 and other important shipments, the great liner hovered off the Golden Gate for six days. First it would steam north, then south, then straight west towards Japan, and hesitantly east towards the California shore. Its radio was silenced. Tokyo evidently feared that the United States was going to declare war and would seize the vessel. The San Francisco NYK office was powerless. All orders came from Japan.

During its Pacific merry-go-round, the Tatuta Maru was the home of 247 passengers, 130 of them Americans returning from the Orient. It is thought here that their presence aboard is what finally persuaded official Washington to permit the liner to enter San Francisco Bay with full guarantee against seizure. Otherwise it seems certain the ship would have retreated across the Pacific.

Upon docking, the Tatuta Maru became the center of a legal storm. Suits claiming the cargo by various American firms seemed certain to keep the liner at Pier 25 on the San Francisco waterfront for an interminable period. The State Department in Washington, according to reports here, seemed quite suave. The ship may depart at will, it was announced, yet it was anchored by suits against its cargo, which would have required the NYK Line to post bond for, approximating $6,000,000.

While posting of bond might have been simple for the rich Japanese Line in more placid days, how could it safely post this huge amount of money when the United States had frozen all Japanese assets in the country? It would be like handing $6,000,000 over to this country for safekeeping for "the duration."

So anxious did Tokyo apparently become that it might lose its ship, despite assurances from Washington, orders were given to deposit the cargo at San Francisco, subject to the new freezing order, with the marine libel suits being settled only as cargo shipments were made certain.

Meanwhile, the Asama Maru, another NYK luxury liner, had put out of Honolulu for San Francisco, its big rising-sun flags on its sides painted out, its radio silenced, and its orders coming from Tokyo. It carried a $3,000,000 raw silk cargo.

In San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Seattle, Wash., Nippon's ships prepared for the return voyage and a rolling sea with their holds empty. They were granted only sufficient oil to run their engines, not a surplus to carry back to the Japanese war machine.

Two tankers, the Nissyo Maru and the Daisan Ogura Maru, sent to Los Angeles and San Francisco to test the sincerity of the United States order barring shipments of oil, sailed from California empty. The Daisan Ogura Maru was anchored in San Francisco Bay, just off Treasure Island, hopefully awaiting the go-ahead signal for oil which did not come.

In San Francisco it became apparent that the United States had immensely strengthened its foreign policy by adding sincere action to its objective of aiding China in its fight against Nippon. So long as oil could flow through the Golden Gate without hindrance to Japan's bombers, San Francisco could plainly detect that the Japanese believed their business counted more with Washington than ideals.

One Nation . . . With Liberty and Justice for All

In the 'melting pot' of the great Southwest races with differing traditions and cultures prove they can make common cause for Democracy—and Hitler's dream of a master race is effectively answered.

Inside America
Eleventh of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tucson, Ariz.

Twenty-three children are playing one game of bi-lingual softball as I pause outside the Spafford Street elementary school at 8:20 in the morning at Tucson, Arizona, and think about the future of the United States and Democracy. The bus is an hour and a half late. The newspaper said yesterday's temperature was 106 degrees here and that a year ago it was 106 degrees, too.

I know why the bus is late. Primarily it is because it has waited for other buses which are late, for in this land of great distances it is taken for granted that one bus will wait for the next, and during the day the tardiness is apt to accumulate. Moreover this particular bus has had troubles of its own. The dispatcher has told me about them. They had to make a minor repair out on the prairie where the only shade comes from giant cactus and the prairie dogs sit up on the edge of their holes with their little owl companions and watch operations. I know what that means. I have crossed half of New Mexico by bus and at one place we went 90 miles without making any stop and the driver kept the big air-cooled monster-on-rubber rolling at 55 miles an hour, undeviatingly, over roads as straight as ruled lines and no other traffic either way, as he talked about himself, the world, and the diurnities.

So I am waiting for my bus, thinking about its repairs, and leaning against the fence of the Spafford grammar school watching the little Spanish- and English-speaking children inside playing baseball with each other till summer school starts.

A Vast Land

This is a vast land. I realized it when I left New Orleans planning to see two or three places in Texas, and found that it would take all my time just to get to one of them. I realized it again when I reached Lubbock, Texas. They come in to Lubbock, Saturday nights, from 150 miles around because there isn't any other town near it, and cowboys wearing high-heeled boots gape in front of the courthouse block that is all surrounded with grass and trees, and say, "I heered tell of this, but I didn't really believe it!"

The wandering Washington correspondent generally gets little chance to see the South or the Southwest. I have accompanied Presidential campaign specials since 1932 but none I was ever on came here. Why should they? The South always votes Democratic.

This is more Southwest than South, however. The squint-eyed cowboys are used to looking far distances. The creases and lines on these arid mountains are like corrugated cardboard. The bowl of the sky is vastly bigger than the bowl at home. In New England it rarely reaches over 40 miles through the haze, but that jagged, razor-back mountain there on the horizon may be 100 miles, or 125 miles, away. There is no half-tone, no indefiniteness here. The sky is utterly blue and the people are completely bent on having it out with Hitler. There is no vagueness or indecision in either direction.

That thought of Hitler, and the Mexican and American children playing here together, are what started it.

Hitler, Take Notice

Would the exponent of Nordic supremacy relish such a scene as this? The school behind is red tile, and stucco, in the Mission style. Here at hand, on the other side of the wire fence are a row of mulberry trees with an irrigating ditch connecting them. At every fifth one is a faucet, now running, and as the puddle at the base of the first overflows it cleverly runs down a channel to the next, and so on. In a magnified sense, this is the basis of the whole irrigation system of the Southwest, with water fed largely from the great Government dams, hundreds of miles away.

There are three girls playing with the boys in the baseball game. They take their turn pitching. Half the shouts are in Spanish. Every now and then a Mexican child with a mop of black hair will break in and say, "Oh boy, I made a run!" in perfect English or, let us say, American. It is easy to pick out the brown-haired ones in the crowd. They speak only English though they seem to understand the Spanish. The terms of the game are all in English, as well as certain technical phrases like "G'wan, willyer?" and "S'matter?"—which do not lend themselves readily to Castillian.

The pitcher, just at this minute, is one of the girls, a brown head, and she is being knocked out of the box. Everybody is scoring off her and finally she yields to public opinion, and a black head takes her place. She goes dauntlessly into the field. Two Chinese girls pass where I am standing and call inside. What language will they speak, Chinese, or Spanish, or what—?

The first says, "Hiyar, Fascia! Tom-boy!"

The second says, "Oh, shut up!"

Their Real Nationality

The two Chinese girls proceed. I guess they are not Chinese at all. They are Americans.

There is a sort of bleacher's bench by the drinking fountain on the other side of the fence from me and one blue-jeaned Mexican asks a companion something in Spanish. The latter holds up his parcel. "Funny books!" he says laconically. I can see what they are. One of them is Big Shot Comics, with "Superman" on it, and the other is Exciting Comics with the picture of an unlikely looking airplane rescue being affected in mid-air. They are written in American, too.

Baseball, clothes, slang, even minor vices like comics are Americanizing these alien groups. It is the same baseball game that is going on all over the United States today. And now the 8:30 school bell rings and they assemble in orderly ranks at the far end of the big, dust-dry field, leaving the sound of water splashing pleasantly about the toes of the mulberry trees. Their voices come back from the school as they hold their opening ceremony out-of-doors. I catch the familiar words. Their hands are upraised.

"I pledge allegiance to my flag," they say, "and to the republic for which it stands. One Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

With liberty and justice for all. I wonder what Hitler would say to that? I doubt if he could even begin to understand this process. And yet it is hard to think of any achievement in which the American Dream has come nearer accomplishment than in the peaceful mingling of groups who in Europe find no other solution for their antagonisms than war.

Even should Hitler conquer the world, can he offer anything but racial hatreds which sooner or later must pull down his empire?

What does Hitler propose? "A peace," he says in "Mein Kampf" "founded by the victorious sword of a people of overlords which puts the whole world into the service of a higher culture."

And German youths sing,

"Today we are masters of Europe, tomorrow of the World."

This Isn't Peace

But this just doesn't make sense! You can't have peace that way. Even as conquest it wouldn't work. The world is growing smaller and smaller. Races and nations must inevitably be thrown into closer contact, their people and interests mingling. One nation couldn't dominate the world for long. If it were successful by arms, now, on such a postulate as Hitler's, it would mean indefinite guerrilla warfare, with the inevitable overflow of the "overlords" in time. Hitler's victory on such terms could not mean peace, but only the beginning of new wars.

The United States, beyond all other countries, has offered the alternative to Hitler in this field, and shown that it is possible for different people to merge and get along together. In a moment when Democracy is challenged and under fire, and many of its weaknesses exposed, it is good to take account of some of those things in which it may take honest pride. . . .

As I move away I am grateful, for a minute, even to Big Shot Comics.

Union Pacific

The Southwest
Scene of Mr. Strout's Current Adventures.

A Student Draws an Incident Out of the History of the Southwest

This youngster, like one of the many whom Mr. Strout saw at play, has drawn the arrival of the Spaniard Coronado, in what is now the American Southwest.

Danahy Is New State Junior Golf Champion—Brooklyn Here Over the Week End

Franzeim Defeated, 2 and 1, In Final Today at Belmont

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT, Mass.—A new State junior champion was crowned at the Belmont Country Club today, when tall Jim Danahy of Blue Hills defeated the defending champion, Ed Franzeim of Bellevue, 2 and 1, in the final round.

An unexpectedly large gallery of several hundred saw the match end on the 17th green where both players took bogey 5's, and a group of caddies with whom Danahy was the favorite began to whoop it up.

In losing, Franzeim lost his chance to become the third champion in the 27-year history of the tournament to defend his title successfully. Eddie Lowery, who won it in 1919 and 1920, was the last, and Fred Wright preceded him in 1915 and 1916.

Impressive Record

Still and all, Franzeim has one of the most impressive records of any junior player. Besides being medalist and runner-up two years ago, champion last year, and runner-up this year, he has won a total of 21 matches while losing only three.

As far as the match itself was concerned it was not productive of good golf at all. The new champion needed a par on the 18th for a 79—eight over par, while Franzeim needed a par for an 80. Both have played better golf almost all the way through the tournament.

This morning it seemed that the exertion he spent yesterday in beating Davey Sullivan and Ernie Doherty had taken its toll of Franzeim's game. He was hooking his tee shots on the front nine and suddenly began slicing on the way back. Moreover he only had three one-putt greens, one of which was a concession.

All Even

Both players put on quite a battle through the first 10 holes, at which point they were all even. Danahy took the next three holes in a row, however, as Frazeim first drove out of bounds at the 11th, under-clubbed at the short 12th, and bogied the 13th. Franzeim then fought back to win two holes with pars, but saw his chances go out the window when he pulled his iron shot at the short 16th. Here he was dormie two.

Franzeim completely blew up when he sliced his drive at the 17th into the trap guarding the 15th green. They halved the hole with 5's, as mentioned previously.

Danahy really outplayed Franzeim even though he missed many shots. He will not have a chance to defend his title next year as he will be over the age limit.

The cards:

Out	443	545	443—36
Danahy	453	545	544—39
Franzeim	444	644	545—40
In	433	544	344—35
Danahy	543	556	35
Franzeim	454	644	45

Herbert Red Chase of Bass River defeated John Stone of Sharon, 6 and 5, to win the Junior-Junior title this morning.

Digging Divots

The putter which Franzeim borrowed after three-putting six greens in the qualifying round has proved a mighty potent weapon, and Ed frankly credits it with having stepped up his game . . . He only sank a couple of long putts, but was consistently sinking those five and six footers which often spell the difference between winning and halving, or halving and losing a hole.

* * *

The defending champion uses an unusual set of clubs, all of which were made up especially for him . . . He only carries a one and one-half and a three and one-half wood, with shafts 44 inches long . . . This is one inch longer than the longest standard wood . . . His wedge is 37 inches long and very heavy . . . All of his irons are one inch longer than the longest standard irons . . . Ed claims he gets more leverage with the added length . . . One thing is certain—he knows how to use them effectively.

* * *

Danahy stands six feet two and one-half inches, and was the tallest entrant in the tournament . . . His job at Fore River calls for him to mark the places where rivets are to be placed . . . He has been there a little more than a year . . . He played very good golf against Monahan yesterday afternoon, being only two over par for the 15 holes they played.

* * *

In the junior-junior tournament John Stone of Sharon met Herbert Chase of Bass River in the final this morning . . . Stone eliminated Dick Sturtevant of Needham, who played in his bare feet, while Chase beat A. W. Blackham Jr., of Winchester . . . Saddest of the junior juniors was Jimmy Devlin of Minute Man, who at one point held a six-up lead over Pete Millspaugh of Tedesco, yet lost out at the 19th hole.

Finalists at Belmont

By a Staff Photographer

Seeking State Junior Golf Crown

These two boys, Jim Danahy of Blue Hill, left, and defending champion Ed Franzeim of Blue Hill met at Belmont Country Club this morning in the final round of the 27th annual Massachusetts junior golf championship. This marked the second time they met in junior title play, Franzeim having defeated Danahy two years ago at Blue Hill.

Top Players At Longwood For Doubles

Such known names of the tennis world as Bobby Riggs, Wayne Sabin, Frank Kovacs, Ted Schroeder, Jack Kramer, Sarah Palfrey Cooke, Helen Jacobs, Pauline Betz, Margaret Osborne and others of the first flight head the list of entries for the national tennis doubles at Longwood Cricket Club next week. It is an imposing one and is as follows:

Men's Doubles—Bobby Riggs and Gene Mako; Gardnar Mulloy and Wayne Sabin; Don McNeil and Frank Parker; Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder; William Canning and William Gillespie; Bitsy Grant and William Bobbitt; William Talbert and Edward Alloo; Amark and Hippentiel; Frank Kovacs and Ben Crosby; Arthur Prochaska and E. Blair Hawley; Gilbert A. Hunt and William J. Clothier, 3d; Earle Kochell and Richard McKee; Gardner Larned and James Everett; Dr. W. S. Widen and Edward Olson; H. H. Hyde and John R. Gow; Arthur Marx and Budge Patty; E. Victor Seixas and William Vogt; Harrison F. Rowbotham and Sumner Rodman; Watson Washburn and Hugh Kelliher; Horace D. Wood, Jr., and Robert Possner; Ted Oelwein and Charles Mattman; Chauncey D. Steele, Jr., and August Ganvanmuller; J. Burke Wilkinson and Ralph Eller; James Moss and Samuel A. Fitch; P. Jamieson and Lytton Dowson.

Women's Doubles—Sarah Palfrey Cooke and Margaret Osborne; Cecelia and Elinora Bowdoin; Ruth Carter and Lois Ladd; Louise Brough and Helen Bernhard; Margaret Jesse and Virginia Wolfenden Kovacs; Virginia Rice Johnson and Katharine Winthrop; Pat Canning and Dorothy Wightman; Pauline Betz and Dorothy Bundy; Gerry Mallory and Helene Lynen; Mary Arnold and Hope Knowles; Mrs. Sylvia Hatch Campbell and Frances Keyes; Emily A. Lincoln and Katherine Hubbell; Helen Marlowe and Mercedes Marlowe; Barbara Strohbar and Helen Pedersen Rihbany; Barbara Nields and Argyll Wright, Barbara Bradley and Jane Stanton, Helen Jacobs and Valerie Scott; Shirley Catton and Doris Hart; Frances A. Brett and Mrs. Joseph R. Walker.

Veterans Doubles—Reginald A. Cook and Arthur M. Kerr; Leroy Vinal and E. B. Hathaway; Jacques Brugnon and Meade Woodson; Watson Washburn and Hugh Kelliher; Frank J. Sulloway and Henry D. Greenough; W. F. Widen and Joseph Armstrong; Dr. Herbert Fisher and William Nassau; William F. Pollard and Herbert C. Sargent; Dr. G. Colker Caner and C. C. Felton; Alfred Hammett and Don Laye; Charles A. Anderson and Dr. Irving Epstein; Lawrence A. Baker and Walter Weld; Anton von Bermuth and Arthur W. MacPherson.

Father and Son Doubles—George T. Turner and George William Turner; E. B. Cornwall and H. R. Cornwall; Samuel P. Hayes and Samuel P. Hayes, Jr.; Fred T. Krais and Fred T. Krais, Jr.; Frederic A. Holton and Frederick D. Holton; Chauncey Depew Steele, Sr., and Chauncey Depew Steele, Jr.; William J. Clothier, 2d, and William J. Clothier, 3d.; Dr. G. Colker Caner and George C. Caner, Jr.; Walter H. Trumbull and Walter H. Trumbull, Jr.; Roderic L. Bent and Gardner L. Bent; G. P. Crandall and G. P. Crandall, Jr., J. J. Armstrong and J. J. Armstrong, Jr., R. B. Mulloy and Gardnar Mulloy; Harold Plimpton and John Plimpton, Louis W. Shaw and G. F. Shaw, Stanley Bellows and Stanley Bellows, 3d; Samuel F. Rockwell and William T. Rockwell.

Stengel Names Earley To Open Dodger Series

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Casey Stengel was sitting on the bench when a New York newspaperman, who was following the Giants, came into the Braves' dugout.

"By the way, Casey, you might have a little fun with the Dodgers in the last week of the season, just about the time Leo Durocher and Larry MacPhail are reaching out for that World Series cash," said the visiting scribe, remembering the three games the Brooklyn club plays at Braves Field Sept. 23, 24 and 25.

"Sure," grinned Stengel. "I might. And I might have a little fun before then. The Brooks come over this week end, you know."

Earley Tomorrow

The manager of the Braves stared out across the field a moment and then continued:

"Well, I'll tell you boys one thing. If the Dodgers win the pennant beating us, they'll do it the hard way. They're going to look at my best pitching Saturday and Sunday. I'm using Tom Earley on Saturday, and Jim Tobin and either Dick Errickson or Bill Posedel on Sunday.

"I don't know whether you New York fellows know it or not, but this Earley is a lot better pitcher today than he was back in April," Casey went on. "He's the most improved boy on my staff. And that Tobin! Well, if we'd given him big league support every time he went out there, he'd have 15 wins, at least."

Atone For Losses

The Braves will do everything in their power to beat the Dodgers over the week end. The players feel just as Stengel does. They want to regain some of their lost prestige—atone for the way the Brooks have pushed them around since the beginning of the season. In 16 starts the Ebbets Field entry has picked up 12 victories, with only three setbacks and a lone tie. During April and June they took six straight from Casey.

Earley tomorrow will be trying for his third triumph. His relief pitching was outstanding on the recent western tour and eventually forced Stengel to give him another chance as a starter. In his initial effort Tom beat the Reds, 6-1, at Cincinnati on Aug. 2. The next time he lost a 4-0 decision to Fred Fitzsimmons and the Dodgers, although he yielded only four hits in eight innings.

Cooney Rested

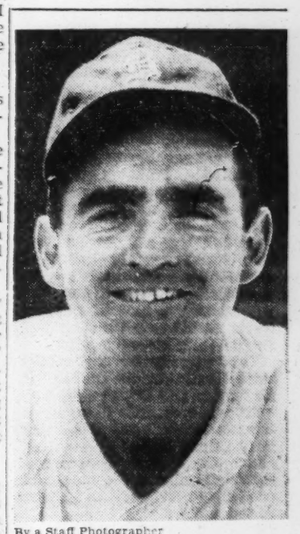
With eyes on the approaching Dodger series, Stengel rested Johnny Cooney in the Giant final yesterday and played Gene Moore in center field. Cooney was to play an inning or two at Lynn tonight, in the exhibition game, but will be ready to pester the Brooks on the morrow. The Braves planned to start all of their regulars at Lynn with the exception of Sibby Sisti, who was to keep a radio engagement in New Hampshire.

The locals were none too impressive in the Giant series, as they dropped two out of three. Two unearned runs, caused by infield errors, beat them yesterday. At the end of the day they were 2½ contests back of the sixth-place Cubs, whom they have been chasing for weeks.

West Hitting

Max West had quite a day against the Terrymen. He made a double and two singles in three official tries and stole a base. His fielding improves as the campaign progresses. Although he gets little attention, Maxie has hit very well during the past four weeks. Over that period he has done .340 and sprinted from .234 to .263 for the year. Can it be that the big Californian is finally justifying Stengel's confidence in him?

The Red Sox spend the week end in picturesque Washington, where they play singles Saturday and Sunday with Clark Griffith's Senators. The Sox took two out of three from the Athletics and would have had three straight if the new Jack Wilson, so called, could have held the A's in yesterday's second game. The twin bill



By a Staff Photographer

Tom Earley

was featured by a pair of homers each by Foxx and Doerr, and No. 23 for Ted Williams.

Local Box Scores

Braves

Yesterday

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bartell ,3b	5	1	0	0	2	0	0
Rucker cf	5	2	2	3	4	0	1
Ott rf	5	1	3	4	1	0	0
Young 1b	4	0	3	3	11	0	0
Danning c	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
J. Moore lf	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Jurges ss	3	0	1	1	0	6	0
Whitehead 2b	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
McGee p	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	39	4	10	12	27	11	1
BOSTON							
Rowell 2b	5	0	0	0	1	4	0
E. Moore cf	3	1	0	0	7	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	1	1	8	1	0
Waner rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
West lf	3	1	3	3	4	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	0	0	3	1	1
Roberge 3b	3	0	1	1	1	2	1
†Demaree	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sisti 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Masi c	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Hutchings p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javery p	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
*Cooney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Errickson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Montgomery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	7	8	27	9	2

*Batted for Javery in seventh. †Batted for Roberge in eighth. ‡Batted for Errickson in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Errors, Rucker, Roberge, Miller. Sisti. Runs batted in, Ott 2, Young 2, Hassett, Waner, Roberge Two-base hits, Rucker, Ott, Masi. Stolen base, Rucker, West. Double play, Roberge, Rowell and Hassett. Left on bases, New York 11, Boston 7. Bases on balls, off McGee 2, off Javery 3. Struck out, by McGee, by Javery, Hits, off Hutchings, 5 in 2 innings (none out in third); off Javery 4 in 5 innings; off Errickson, 1 in 2 innings. Losing pitcher, Hutchings. Umpires, Conlan, Goetz and Reardon. Time, 2h. 12m. Attendance, 1,651 paid and 6,403 boys.

Red Sox

Yesterday

First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney rf	6	2	1	1	5	0	0
Fox cf	6	2	3	3	4	0	0
Cronin ss	6	0	3	4	3	3	0
Newsome ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williams lf	5	2	1	4	3	0	0
Tabor 3b	6	1	2	2	2	1	0
Foxx 1b	6	1	3	4	7	1	0
Doerr 2b	5	1	1	1	2	2	0
Pytlak c	5	1	1	2	7	1	0
Harris p	1	0	1	1	0	3	0
Ryba p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
*Peacock	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Dobson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	49	11	18	24	33	11	0
PHILADELPHIA							
Collins rf	5	0	3	4	3	0	0
Brancato ss	7	1	2	2	3	4	1
McCoy 2b	6	1	2	2	1	3	0
Johnson lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Siebert 1b	6	1	2	4	9	2	0
S Chapman cf	5	1	2	3	3	1	0
Suder 3b	6	1	2	3	4	2	0
Hayes c	3	2	0	0	5	0	1
Ferrick p	4	1	2	3	2	2	0
†Miles	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Babich p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	47	8	16	21	33	16	2

*Batted for Ryba in eighth. †Batted for Ferrick in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Boston	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	3	—11
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	— 8

Runs batted in, Collins 2, Brancato, McCoy, Siebert 2, S. Chapman 2, Fox, Cronin 2, Williams 3, Foxx 3. Two-base hits, Foxx, Pytlak, Cronin, Ferrick, Suder, Collins. Three-base hit, Siebert. Home runs, S. Chapman, Williams, Foxx. Sacrifice, Collins. Double plays, Ferrick, Brancato and Siebert; Pytlak and Cronin. Left on bases, Philadelphia 15, Boston 8. Base on balls, by Harris 6, by Ryba, by Dobson, by Ferrick 2, by Babich. Struck out, by Ryba 3, by Ferrick, by Babich 2, by Dobson 4. Hits off Ferrick, 16 in 8 innings; off Babich, 2 in 3 innings; off Harris, 5 in 3⅔ innings; off Ryba, 7 in 3⅓ innings; off Dobson, 4 in 4 innings. Winning pitcher, Dobson. Losing pitcher, Babich. Time, 3h. 12m. Umpires, Passarella, Basil and Grieve.

Second Game

PHILA	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Collins rf	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Brancato ss	5	1	1	3	4	4	0
McCoy 2b	5	2	3	4	4	3	0
Johnson lf	4	1	3	4	2	0	1
Siebert 1b	4	0	1	1	8	1	0
Chapman cf	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Suder 3b	5	1	1	1	3	1	1
Wagner c	3	3	2	4	4	2	0
L Harris p	3	0	0	3	1	1	0
McCrabb p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	38	10	11	20	27	12	2
BOSTON							
Finney rf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Fox cf	6	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cronin ss	5	1	1	1	1	6	0
Williams lf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	2	3	3	1	2	1
Foxx 1b	5	1	1	1	10	0	0
Doerr 2b	5	3	4	10	2	4	0
Peacock c	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Wilson p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potter p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Spence	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
M. Harris p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Pytlak	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. Newsome p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Carey	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	41	8	14	23	24	12	1

*Batted for Potter in sixth. †Batted for M. Harris in eighth. ‡Batted for Newsome in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	4	0	4	0	1	1	0		—10
Boston	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	— 8

Runs batted in, Foxx 2, Suder, Wagner 2, Collins, Doerr 4, Brancato 2, McCoy 2, Siebert, Tabor, Spence, Johnson. Two-base hits, Johnson, Wagner 2, McCoy. Three-base hit, Brancato. Home runs, Foxx, Doerr 2. Double plays, Doerr, Cronin and Foxx; Brancato, McCoy and Siebert. Left on bases, Boston 12, Philadelphia 9. Base on balls, by L. Harris 3, by Wilson 2, by Potter, by M. Harris 2, by McCrabb 3. Hits, off L. Harris, 10 in 5 innings (none out in sixth); off McCrabb, 4 in 4 innings; by Wilson, 8 in 2 2-3 innings; by Potter, 1 in 1 1-3 innings; by M. Harris, 4 in 2 innings; by Newsome, 0 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, L. Harris; losing pitcher, Wilson. Umpires, Basil, Grieve and Passarella. Time, 2h. 13m. Attendance, 22,493 total ladies' day; 10,493 paid.

Women Swimmers Start Today

HIGH POINT, N. C., Aug. 15 (AP)—A girl who doesn't own some sort of record was out of place as the National A. A. U.'s women's championships got under way in City Lake's 50-meter pool here today.

More than 100 ace women swimmers were entered in the 11 national championship events, four of which were on today's bill.

National Champion Brenda Helser and her teammate, Joyce Macrae of the favored Multnomah Club of Portland, Ore., renewed their friendly rivalry in the 100-meter freestyle, opening the three-day meet.

Nosed Out Rival

Brenda nosed out Joyce in last year's nationals at Portland, but only after setting a national record for 110 yards of 1m. 9.6s.

The Portland contingent looked confidently for another crown in the second event, the 1,500-meter swim, banking on Nancy Merki, 14-year-old flash. Nancy, when only 13, swam the 200 meters in better than world record time.

Chieko Miyamoto, who came here with two teammates from Maui, Hawaii, was favored in the 300-meter medley which she won last year. The platform diving will unveil Helen Crlenkovich, the San Francisco girl.

Men on Program

One added attraction was on today's program, the junior 200 meter breaststroke for men, the only event for men in the whole show. It has no effect on the team scoring.

Four more events are on tomorrow's bill: the 800 meter freestyle relay, the 100 meter backstroke, the 200 meter breaststroke and the 400 meter freestyle.

The finale Sunday brings the 300 meter medley relay, the 3-meter springboard diving and the 800 meter freestyle swim, and the summing up of the final team scores, when the New York Women's Swimming Association team, starring Gloria Callen, is expected to be right up there with the Portland outfit.

Drivers Tuneup For Speed Boat Classic

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 15 (AP)—The former champion, My Sin, whizzed over the North Shrewsbury River yesterday, the first Gold Cup competitor to appear in a tuneup for the annual running of the speed boat classic.

Zalmon Simmons' Swift Craft, which won the nation's top power boat prize in 1939, was put through its paces by Stanley Sergeant of Nyack, N. Y., Simmons' chief mechanic.

The Greenwich, Conn., sportsman was unable to handle the boat himself but he expects to be at the wheel for the first of the three 30-mile championship heats tomorrow.

Two boats considered as certain entries were withdrawn. George C. Cannon of Rockledge, Fla., notified regatta officials he had withdrawn his Gray Goose because of family affairs. Hotsy Totsy IV, owned by Sidney Allen of East Hampton, N. Y., whose Hotsy Totsy III won last year, was withdrawn because of a broken drive shaft.

The Gold Cup event, starting at 2:30 p. m. (E. D. T.), will highlight tomorrow's portion of the two-day national sweepstakes regatta.

Grand American

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 15 (AP)—This village, already a defense boom town, yesterday greeted the Nation's top-flight trapshooters who rolled in for the 42nd Grand American program, which gets under way today.

Ray E. Loring, manager of the Amateur Trapshooting Association, said he expected the field to soar over 1,000 for the second time in history. Should his estimate be correct, the 1941 "Roaring Grand" would be exceeded only by the 1,100 scattergun artists who sprayed pellets here in 1929.

Lawn Bowling

TORONTO, Aug. 14 (CP)—Victory for one Buffalo player and defeat of another took place in the first-round play of the Rice Trophy competition in the Ontario Lawn Bowling Tournament here today.

D. Gillis scored a 19-11 victory over E. Beeton of Toronto, but F. Marsh of Toronto defeated the other Buffalo entry, W. McPhail, 11-6.

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BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at Braves Field Sta 9600
Ladies' Day—Entrance on Babcock Street

Late Bulletins

Newport Casino

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15 (AP)—Frederick R. Schroeder, Jr., of Glendale, Calif., rated 10th nationally and seeded fourth, gained the finals of the 25th annual Newport invitation tennis tournament today by upsetting Frankie Parker, of Altadena, Calif., 6—4, 8—10, 6—4, 6—4.

The second-ranking Parker appeared off his game. He failed to follow the ball and declined to race the courts as did his younger adversary, Schroeder, on the other hand, played consistent and dogged tennis.

Essex County Club

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 15 (AP)—Unseeded Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, to whom it has become a habit of knocking off favorites, gained the final of the women's invitation tennis tourney at the Essex Country Club today by defeating fifth-seeded Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, 8—10, 6—3, 6—3.

The Coast girl has played superb tennis all week, downing such stars as Valerie Scott, England, top-seeded foreigner, and third-seeded Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif.

N. E. Prospects For National High Scorers

The New England prospects in the coming national amateur golf championships at Omaha, Neb., next month, are not exactly encouraging if yesterday's qualifying scores at Brae Burn Country Club are significant. No one of the five who qualified equaled par figures, but the optimistic viewpoint could be that very little good golf has been wasted and the qualifiers will be on their game when it counts most.

Holly Mandly of Avon, Conn., led the field of 15 players with 152 and three were tied at 155, Ted Bishop of Woodland, N. E. champion; Ed Martin of Trapelo and J. B. Hichborn of Portland, Maine, with Walter Senna of New Bedford taking over the fifth and last qualifying place on a score of 157.

Two outstanding players who were expected to qualify and who were decidedly off their usual games were Leo Martin, Massachusetts State champion, and "Trailer" Bill Holt, formerly of Syracuse, N. Y., who has qualified regularly since 1935. Another New Englander rated well in the pre-tournament plans was Tommy Leonard of New Hampshire, but he, too, faltered.

Qualifiers

H. H. Mandly, Jr., Avon, Conn.	76-76—152
Ted Bishop, Woodland	76-79—155
Edward Martin, Trapelo	77-78—155
J. B. Hichborn, Portland, Me.	78-77—155
Walter Senna, New Bedford	78-79—157

Failed to Qualify

*(1) J. P. Lynch, Blue Hill	80-79—159
*(2) R. Sawyer, Green Hall	80-80—160
*(3) T. J. Leonard, Jr., Nashua, N. H.	77-83—160
Walter Martowski, Ludlow	81-80—161
William Holt, Jr., Syracuse	77-87—164
Leo Martin, Trapelo	85-82—167
W. F. Stevens, Detroit	85-82—167
W. P. Nawoj, Ludlow	83-87—170
J. J. Fay, Woodland	83 N C
R. M. Nelson, Watch Hill, R. I.	85 N C
J. Melanson, Manchester, N. H.	D N S
F. T. Pfaelzer, Jr., The Country Club	D N S
Mel Demarais, Haverhill	D N S

*Alternates.

Reporting Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Aug. 15—Thirty-two Middlebury College football players were invited today by Coach Ben Beck to report for the opening of football camp, Monday, Sept. 1. The Panthers will play their first game of the season with Williams, Sept. 27, at Williamstown, Mass.

Yachting Continues Busy Series Racing Next Week

The season of special series races is well under way, and the prospects for one of the busiest of such racing schedules is forecast for next week.

Just concluded this week was the Quincy Challenge Cup, one of the oldest racing trophies in existence, and the South Shore and Southern Massachusetts eliminations for the National Junior yachting crown—the final which will be held off Marblehead one week from Monday.

The Quincy Challenge Cup remained in the same family this year, which ought to be a record of some sort. Whereas a year ago it was Clinton Ferguson, the nationally known motor boat racer, who brought back to his Waban home the famous Quincy mug, yesterday brother Crawford dusted off the Ferguson mantel and put the trophy back again.

Clint in Navy

Crawford did not have the competition of brother Clinton during the series, which was held off the Squantum Yacht Club. Clint is in the Navy now, and was unable to defend. However, a Squantum Yacht Club crew was supplied for the champion, with Hustler skipper Willard Smith at the tiller. After the three-day festivities were over, Crawford walked off with the honors as a result of three straight victories for his Boston Yacht Club.

Defending champion Breezin' Thru was tied with Willis Garey's Claire II for second spot, Leroy Lane's Hingham craft, Quad, was fourth, Carl Smelzer's Little Mischief from Scituate and Eleanor Brooks' Inishowen IV from Wessagussett followed.

Johnny Mills Again

Meanwhile, the district representative for the Southern Massachusetts junior association in the National juniors was being decided. Johnny Mills and his Vineyard Haven mates for the second year in a row pulled the winning strings. Thus, Mills is the third skipper from Vineyard Haven to go to the National juniors more than once. Frank B. Jewett went three years, and twice captured the National title. J. Herbert Ware, Jr., followed Jewett the next two years, and also walked off with the Sears Cup for two straight seasons.

Out of 12 seasons of racing, Vineyard Haven has walked off with the preliminaries of the Southern Massachusetts Yacht Racing Association nine times.

Last year Mills finished fourth in the Sears Bowl final. His rivals from this section this season once again find National Champion Bobby Coulson representing the North Shore and the Eastern Yacht Club. And Bud Thurber represents the South Shore and the Hingham Yacht Club.

Tiller Talk

On deck next week are several important yachting events. At Marblehead, the Eastern Yacht Club Challenge Cup series for the Eight Meters and the Ladies Plate series for Thirty Square Meters takes place Tuesday through Thursday.

In Southern Massachusetts waters, the New Bedford Yacht Club race week holds interest the same days as the Marblehead events. Monday and Tuesday, the Quissett Yacht Club has the women series for the Prosser Cup.

On Friday, the annual Sandy Bay Day for all North Shore yachtsmen will take place at Rockport, with the usual colorful festivities adding to the enjoyment of the racing.

This week-end, the local focus will be on Lynn and Marblehead. At Lynn, the Boston Bay interclub yachtsmen will gather for the second annual in the return of Lynn to the Boston Bay racing schedule. At Marblehead, the first race of the second series will be held under the guns of the Eastern Yacht Club tomorrow, while on Sunday the special Guy Lowell race is scheduled. The handicap affair is slated to start at nine Sunday morning.

W. A. D.

Barry's Name Holds Rating For Coaching

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 15 (AP)—The University of Southern California shortly will name a successor to the late head football coach, Howard Jones, and the feeling remains general that Justin M. (Sam) Barry, for many years Jones' righthand aide, will get the position.

Dr. Rufus B. von Kleinsmid, President of the University, has returned from a business trip in the East and is expected to announce the appointment.

At Coaching School

Barry, chief assistant of the Jones coaching staff, is presently at a coaching school at Monterey, Calif.

His name was the first, and virtually the last, mentioned as a possible successor to Jones to guide the Trojan football campaign this fall.

Associated with the headman, as Jones was known, since 1929 at U. S. C., and previously from 1922 to 1925 with Jones at the University of Iowa, Barry ranks as one of the best scouts and tacticians in the Pacific Coast Conference.

Popular Coach

A hail-fellow-well-met type, Barry long has been extremely popular with Trojan players, students and alumni. He came to U. S. C. at Jones' instigation to coach basketball and baseball, as well as help with the Trojan football varsity. He built an enviable reputation in all three branches.

Barry was born at Aberdeen, S. D. He attended Lawrence College in Wisconsin, and the University of Wisconsin. He coached at Madison, Wis., High School, and was Athletic Director and coach at Knox College in Illinois prior to the Iowa engagement.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

New York at Philadelphia (night).
St. Louis at Pittsburgh (postponed).
Chicago at Cincinnati.
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

Boston at Washington.
Philadelphia at New York.
Cleveland at Chicago (night).
Detroit at St. Louis (night).

Tomorrow

American League

Boston at Washington.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at New York.

National League

Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Corwin Platt, Peoria high school football star, considered the cream of the crop in Illinois, has decided on Notre Dame over Illinois. He's a 210-pound fullback.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Marius Russo and Johnny Sturm, Yankees—Russo pitched three-hit shutout in first game against Senators; Sturm hit homer, triple and single to lead 15-hit attack in nightcap.

Jimmie Foxx, Red Sox, and Benny McCoy, Athletics—Foxx won opener with three-run homer in 11th inning; McCoy led A's at bat and in field to triumph in second game, getting double and two singles.

Thornton Lee and Johnny Humphries, White Sox — Lee pitched shutout ball after first inning to take first game; Humphries pitched six-hit ball in nightcap to sweep double-header from Tigers.

Bill McGee, Giants—Achieved first victory of year with seven-hit hurling against Braves.

Clyde McCullough, Cubs—Hit three-run homer in second inning to provide impetus for triumph over Pirates.

Oscar Grimes, Indians, and George McQuinn, Browns—Each hit home run as teams battled to tie in 10 innings.

Motor Boat Shorts

Commodore Howard "Steve" Drakeley, of Cleveland, Ohio, for more than 25 years a prominent figure in the motorboat sport and industry, has been appointed a special representative of the propeller and marine division of the Federal-Mogul Corporation of Detroit.

* * *

The Baltimore Yacht Club, of Baltimore, Md., will conduct a sanctioned inboard motorboat regatta at its Sue Island clubhouse Aug. 24, with events scheduled for both inboard hydroplanes and runabouts. Chief prize is the Glenn L. Martin Trophy for the 225 cubic inch class.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	340	38	110	0	20	.324
Moore	288	33	80	4	31	.278
Sisti	308	47	100	1	38	.272
Hassett	273	40	74	1	16	.271
Rowell	387	40	104	4	42	.269
Waner	209	25	56	2	31	.268
West	358	50	94	9	49	.263
Roberge	92	2	8	0	5	.250
Demaree	65

Deland, Fla., Secures Its First Major League Baseball Club for Spring Training

And Talking of . . . Friendships

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hands Across the Sea

LONDON—The warmest good wishes are sent to American sports folk today in a letter I have received from the Honorary Manager of Britain's Athletic teams for international events, Mr. Jack Crump, writing, as he puts it, "personally and on behalf of all our leading track and field athletes."

Here is what he says:

166 Stoneleigh Park Road,
Ewell,
Surrey.

My dear Ronald,

Do you think that, through the far-traveling columns of The Christian Scienee Monitor, you could convey at this grim time, on my own behalf and on behalf of all Britain's leading track and field athletes, our warmest greetings, good wishes and thanks to the many friends we have in all parts of the United States?

Our thoughts are with them just now, because normally we should be looking forward to a visit from American athletes for the August Bank Holiday Meeting at the White City here, to which so many U. S. champions have paid visits in the past and which has become perhaps the most interesting and internationally important annual athletic event here.

As you know a great many international friendships have been created by this meeting, and these were continued on the occasion when we met American athletes in other parts of the European Continent. I know that some of my most valued friendships were started that way, and this year, since American-British contacts cannot be maintained in the happy realm of athletics, it is a pleasure to think that you can perhaps enable us to let the folk across the water know that we feel our friendship with them symbolics something of the utmost importance to the world.

I wonder if they realize how sincerely we appreciate all the help that President Roosevelt—himself a strong believer in international sport—and the American people have given to Britain in its fight for the democracy and fair dealing upon which all true sporting ideals are based?

I send our best thanks for American aid, which will obviously be a deciding factor of this war, and, believe me, when it is possible for our boys to meet Americans again on the track and in the field, we shall not forget how much we have been helped.

That is why, in this absolutely unofficial letter, I should like to voice a vote of thanks from athletes on war service here to those who are "doing their stuff" for the common cause in the U. S. A.

Let us hope that it will not be long before we can have a British Empire versus United States match once more, and that, when peace returns, the visits of American athletes to this country, and of British athletes to America, will be even more numerous than in the past.

I hear regularly from one whom I regard as a great personal friend and who is one of the most successful Team Managers America has yet sent over here—Guy Stollenwerch—and I would like it to be widely known how much was appreciated the friendly cable sent on the occasion of the Cotton Carnival Meet at Memphis, Tenn., from so many of America's leading athletes.

Their good wishes to us personally, and for our efforts in the war, emphasized that our cause is theirs, too. After all, unless the things for which we are fighting with America's help are preserved to humanity, amateur athletics with all the deeper significances that the British and the Americans perceive in them have no future, since oppression of thought, the desire to win at all costs, foul or fair, class and racial hatred and the over-stressing of nationalism are the very antithesis of what amateur sport is supposed to stand for.

We believe that international sport, properly conducted, is a great power for good, provided it be kept free from political considerations and propaganda abuses. When victory is achieved, America and Great Britain will have a great part to play in rebuilding the structure of international athletics. I am sure that they will then do a fine job and perhaps will do away with some of the over-intense international competition which has not helped, but has harmed, sport in the past.

If the Olympic games are ever to be held again, I believe it will be possible for them to be restored to a proper pattern and perspective by the united firmness of the governing bodies of athletics in the United States and in the British Empire.

As for Britain, the war is taking heavy toll of our athletes and it may be some years after peace is declared before Great Britain can climb back to her old position in international athletics.

Americans will deplore the passing on of that great sprinter, Arthur Sweeney, on active service as a Wing Commander in the Royal Air Force and will regret with us the loss of a number of young athletes, some of whom showed great promise of becoming Olympic champions.

Normally, the athletes of this country would in past weeks have been training hard to reach full preparation for the English Amateur Athletic Association's championships and the international matches to follow. But athletics on a big scale must necessarily be sacrificed during war-time, as almost without exception our leading athletes are in the armed forces or are on national service of other kinds.

This year the outstanding British track meet has been the Armed Services versus Civilian Services match at Epsom, Surrey, July 19. This match showed how unanimously the top-class athletes are playing their part in the war effort, for the chosen were, on the one side, representatives of the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Air Force and the Home Guard; and on the other, members of the Police, the Auxiliary Fire Service, the Air Raid Precaution Service, and the Hospitals.

America is today perhaps the only country in the world where first-class athletics can be carried out under something like normal conditions. And we have learned with great interest of such amazing performances there this season as the clearing of more than 15 feet in the pole vault and Leslie Steer's seven feet in the running high jump.

An occurrence here this year that will interest your American readers is the inclusion of an American athlete in an English Amateur Athletic Association team for the first time in history. He is R. F. Patterson, who before the war competed in the Pole Vault for Princeton, both in America and in Britain. Today he is serving here as a fighter pilot in the Royal Canadian Air Force and we were delighted to call upon him to represent the A. A. A. against Oxford and Cambridge Universities. He is a grand chap and is most popular with English athletic officials and competitors.

There's a lot more I'd like to say. But I have to pick up the old tin hat and do a spell of Air Raid Warden duty in a few minutes' time. So I will close with regards to yourself and with best wishes, once more, from athletes in Britain to those in the United States of America.

Yours very sincerely,
JACK CRUMP

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Henry Kaelarne of Sweden bettered world record for 3,000-meter run, covering distance in 8m. 9s.

Three Years Ago

Harold S. Vanderbilt's sloop Prestige won King's Cup yachting trophy for sixth time.

'Unknown' Girl Tennis Player Earns Spotlight

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 15 (AP)—If you like an unknown in tennis, here's one for you:

Phyllis Hunter, Watertown, S. D. She's blonde, husky (135 pounds), bashful but determined, and she's been playing four years. She's never played outside Minnesota and the Dakotas and until this year she never played in a tournament but what she's been doing since she started is worth recording.

First she won the North Central, a small Northwest meet. Then she captured the women's singles of the Northwest clay courts, which is a pretty good meet in these parts.

But she brought the experts looking yesterday when she eliminated from the second round of the National public parks and playgrounds tennis championships, being played here, the seasoned campaigner most spectators were picking for the women's singles title—Helen Germaine, the strong New York girl twice champion of this tournament, once in 1932 and again last year.

Her victory was no fluke. Let Miss Germaine authorize that, thus:

"You know, I've played a little tennis. Won this tournament twice and a few others like the metropolitan of Los Angeles. I think I know a tennis player when I see one and you won't go wrong on this girl. Think of it—17 and she plays like she'd played for years. You hit a ball there figuring she won't be there, but she is there before the ball is. She has a swell variety of shots. Not much power yet but she's built to get that later. Yes, you just mark her down among the country's real prospects."

Her triumph over Miss Germaine was the harder in that after dividing two sets Wednesday when rain interrupted play, she came back yesterday and took the deciding set. The scores were 6—3, 5—7, 7—5.

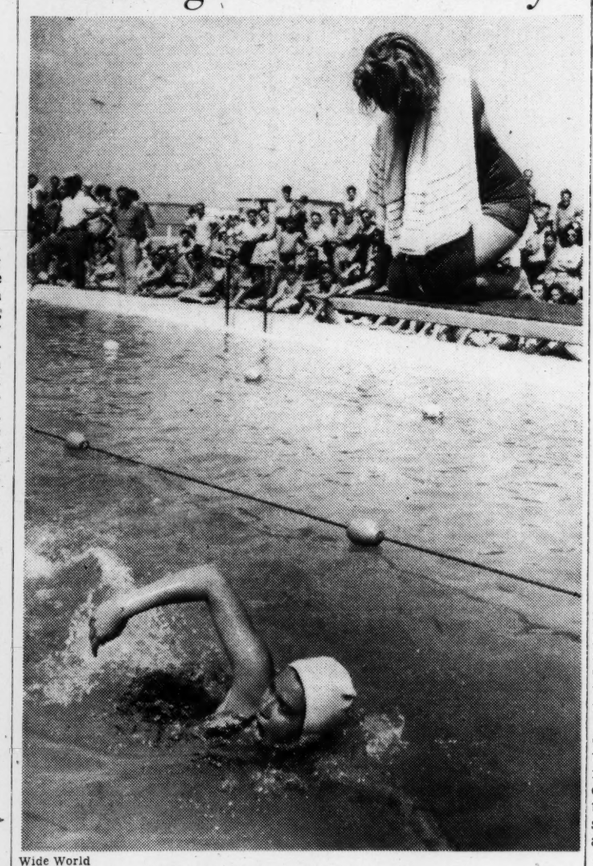
Don McNeill And Jack Kramer Meet

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15 (AP)—National champion Don McNeill, of Oklahoma City, and Jack Kramer, of Los Angeles, won the right to face each other in the singles semifinals of the Newport Casino invitation tennis tournament yesterday with comparatively easy quarter-final victories.

McNeill, top-seeded in this event, went four sets to defeat Gardnar Mulloy, of Coral Gables, Fla., but was never seriously pressed. He showed to advantage in taking two 6—4 sets, then breasted a Mulloy surge, although losing in another 6—4 set, and came back strong with an easy 6—2.

Kramer disposed of Earl Cochell, of Los Angeles, the youthful U. S. C. student, who surprised by knocking third-seeded Wayne Sabin, of Portland, Ore., out of the battle Tuesday. Kramer was slightly spotty in the second and third sets but his obvious superiority gave him the match, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

Rooting Friend to Victory



Wide World

Knifing Through Water Ways

NEW YORK CITY—Marilyn Sahner of the Women's Swimming Association is receiving encouragement from Dorothea Williamson, perched on the diving board, as Miss Sahner went along to win the 440-yard freestyle senior Metropolitan swimming championship at a recent meet at Manhattan Beach here. Miss Sahner won the race by 12 yards.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Another 'Frisco Star

The San Francisco club has sent a procession of good ball players up to the majors—probably more than any other minor league city in the country. Among those who got their baseball start in the California metropolis are: Paul Waner, Lefty Gomez, Frank Crosetti, Earl Averill, Roy Johnson, the three Di Maggio brothers, Harry Heilmann, Willie Kamm, Gus Suhr, Smead Jolley and Hal Rhyne.

Johnson, Averill and Jolley played in the same outfield at 'Frisco—one of the best in Pacific Coast League history. Johnson joined the Tigers, who at that time had first call on the 'Frisco roster. They could have had any one of the three, but took Roy because he was the youngest. The Bengals were soon to discover their mistake.

New Sensation

The subject of 'Frisco ball players is timely at the moment because a young fellow by the name of Ferris Fain is playing first base for the Seals and supposedly burning up the Pacific Coast League. Critics out that way maintain that the boy is big league in the field and at the plate and a cinch to be a star in the majors no later than 1942. The price is $100,000.

Fain will probably get a big league chance in the near future, if he is half as good as they say he is. But not at the $100,000 figure.

A year ago Lou Novikoff was knocking boards out of fences up and down the West Coast. He finished the season with an inflated .363 average, most of the slugging laurels, and a good tenor voice under a shower. Californians predicted he would be the Babe Ruth of the National League. But today the 1940 'Frisco sensation is with Milwaukee. The Cubs, who bought him from the Los Angeles club, found him far below the standard of his press notices.

Need First Basemen

However, nobody as far East as Boston is in a position to judge Ferris Fain until he has reached the majors. He may come up here and make good with a bang. If he can, more power to him. At least, he is coming along in the minors at a time when the big leagues could use some fresh first base talent.

Only three first sackers in the majors are hitting what you expect a man at that position to hit. They are Nick Etten of the Phillies, Dick Siebert of the Athletics, and big Johnny Mize at St. Louis. The rest of the boys are either just over the .300 level, just under, or away under.

Cubs In Market

The Cubs have been searching for a first baseman of the 154-game type ever since Charley Grimm got through at Wrigley Field. They might be interested in the San Francisco star. The Braves are playing Buddy Hassett, but could use someone with a more robust bat. The Red Sox are looking around for a successor for Jimmy Foxx, although they have their man in either Red Flair or Tony Lupien. The Yankees are winning the American League pennant with Johnny Sturm in Lou Gehrig's old spot, and Joe McCarthy is giving the Kansas City rookie a generous slice of the credit. But what happens in '41 does not assure Sturm of his job in '42.

One hears rumors that there may be a general house cleaning at Cleveland during the off-season and among those who may depart is Hal Trosky, the guy who seems to have trouble getting along with everyone, including himself. Now that the Indians are out of the flag picture again this fall, somebody will have to take the blame.

By the way, no gentleman in baseball is getting a bigger laugh out of Cleveland's failure than Oscar Vitt, who can hardly be blamed this time.

Helen Jacobs Is Beaten in Both Events at Essex

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 15 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, Greenville, Del., national tennis champion from 1932 to 1935 and winner of this title in 1936, was eliminated from the Essex County club's invitation tourney yesterday as she was swept from both singles and doubles competition within a few hours.

Fifth-seeded Mary Arnold, Los Angeles, ended the hopes of the former titlist in their quarter-final singles match, conquering the second-seeded veteran in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3.

Unseeded Margaret Osborne, San Francisco, teaming up with Patsy Canning, Hidden Valley, Calif., ousted the favored tandem of Miss Jacobs and Valerie Scott, England, top-seeded foreign entrant.

It was Miss Osborne's second tournament victory over the English veteran this week. She defeated her in the singles Tuesday, prior to dropping third-seeded Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., from the contention yesterday.

The quarter-final match between the Osborne-Canning duo and the Jacobs-Scott team went for two gruelling sets, 9—7, 6—8, before the winners overwhelmed the veteran pair to take an easy 6—2 third set.

Miss Canning had a match point in the second set with her team leading, 5—2, but the veterans rallied and went on to take the set eventually, 8—6. Apparently that spurt was too much, for the pair tired badly in the finale.

In the other singles quarter-final, top-seeded Pauline Betz had little trouble with 16-year-old Doris Hart, Miami High School student. She disposed of the conqueror of sixth-seeded Hope Knowles, Chestnut Hill, Pa., in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, to reach the semifinal bracket.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 14

International League

Newark 3-4, Jersey City 2-7.
Syracuse 5-2, Baltimore 1-3.
Toronto 4, Buffalo 1.
Montreal 7, Rochester 6.

American Association

Toledo 9, Minneapolis 4.
Milwaukee 10, Indianapolis 2.
Columbus 4, St. Paul 3.
Kansas City 7, Louisville 5.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 2, Sacramento 0.
Portland 5, Oakland 1.
Hollywood 8, Seattle 7.
(Only games scheduled.)

Southern Association

Birmingham 2, Nashville 1.
(Only game scheduled.)

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 5, Binghamton 4.
Albany 2, Scranton 0.
Springfield 4, Elmira 3.
Williamsport 3-4, Hartford 1-1.

Young Stars Take Lead In Amateur Test

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Youngsters had a great day on the links yesterday when the U. S. Golf Association held 36-hole eliminations in 27 districts for its 45th amateur golf championship.

There was Tommy Barnes, a former Atlanta caddie, whose six-under-par 136 on Atlanta's East Lake course was the lowest of any returned by the 600-odd competitors. There was Johnny Jacobs, who in his native Cedar Rapids (Iowa) was four under par with a 70 and 68 for 138.

Foreign Starter

At the Omaha Field Club, where the championship will be played Aug. 25-30, there was 18-year-old Mario Gonzales of Sao Paulo, Brazil, who will be the only foreign starter in the field of 150 and who beat a lot of local hopefuls for the medal with a 36-hole total of 148.

But in spite of all these Johnny-Come-Latelys, there still was a place in the sun for Gus Moreland, the veteran from Peoria (Ill.) who has qualified every year since 1931 and took this occasion to pace the Chicago field with a 74-68, 142, two under par for the famed and tough North Shore course.

Moreland, a winning member of the 1932 and 1934 Walker Cup teams, labelled that 68 the finest round he ever played, over a course that had been stretched out to more than 7,000 yards, and he shot it with two borrowed woods and a borrowed putter.

Billows Misses

There wasn't a serious failure anywhere in the country, except perhaps in New York, where Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, twice a national finalist, missed out by one shot. But that left him as second alternate, with a good chance that enough qualifiers would drop out to enable Billows to go after the title won last year by Dick Chapman.

Six former winners—Chapman, Willie Turnesa, Johnny Goodman, Johnny Fischer, Chick Evans and Marvin (Bud) Ward—were exempt from qualifying. Another place went to Charley Yates, who's now in the Army.

Rack Wins Again

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15 (AP)—Ed Rack of McKeesport, Pa., habitual champion of the Union Printcraft Golf Association, won the title for the fourth straight year yesterday with a final round of 74 and a 72-hole score of an even 300.

Honors in Class A went to John Kent of Boston, who finished with 312.

St. Louis Browns Plan Four to Six Weeks' Work

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Selection of Deland as the 1942 spring training site of the St. Louis Browns, currently holding last place in the American League, was announced last week by Secretary Walter Lahrman of the Chamber of Commerce of Deland.

Lahrman, member of a committee which has been attempting to get a major club for Deland, said negotiations were completed in a telephone conversation with Eddie Gilliland, Vice President in charge of the Browns' farm system.

Under the agreement the Browns will come to Deland the latter part of February or the first of March for a four to six weeks' training period, bringing a group of approximately 50 players and officials, including Manager Luke Sewell.

To Extend Boundaries

In addition to a cash guarantee of an unspecified sum, the city through the Chamber of Commerce has agreed to enlarge locker space and extend the left, right and centerfield fences at Conrad Park. Left and right field boundaries will be extended to 350 feet and centerfield to 400, increases varying from 20 to 43 feet.

St. Louis will be the first major league club to train in Deland. Minneapolis, Columbus, Memphis and Chattanooga have used the park in recent years, the latter coming to the city in 1940. Deland had no minor league club last spring.

Negotiations for a major league team have been under way since January, although discussion with St. Louis officials was started only two weeks ago. The Boston Braves, reported to have selected Sanford as a tentative training site, were contacted first.

* * *

When George Trogdon and Whitey McLucas signed Frank Leahy and Bo McMillin to reveal their football secrets at the Daytona Beach coaching school, these two mentors were plying their trade at institutions which did not meet each other on the gridiron.

But late last spring, Leahy resigned as head coach at Boston College to accept a similar post at Notre Dame. And Notre Dame's second game this fall is with Indiana, whose head mentor, of course, is McMillin.

As a consequence Trogdon and McLucas are going to have to arrange the week's schedule of the coaching school so that Leahy and McMillin will not be at Daytona Beach at the same time. The school opens Aug. 18 and closes Aug. 23.

One will be there the first three days and the other the last three, instead of each spacing out his lectures over the full week.

Some of the more cynical will not think this necessary in view of the fact that some coaches don't go into the details of their respective systems very thoroughly at these coaching schools, but Leahy is not one of these.

Third Time

This will be the third time Leahy has been on the faculty at Daytona and none of the coaches who've attended the first two times has felt he was holding anything back. He freely and frankly answered all questions.

Leahy probably will be assigned the first three days of the week, for he is scheduled to be a featured speaker at the New York Herald Tribune coaching clinic Aug. 25-29. Leahy will bring with him to Daytona the full length technicolor film of the Boston-Tennessee Sugar Bowl game, said to be one of the finest bits of football photography in existence.

C. J.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	78	38	.672	
Cleveland	59	50	.541	15½
Boston	59	53	.527	17
Chicago	58	55	.513	18½
Detroit	52	60	.464	24
Philadelphia	50	61	.450	25½
Washington	45	64	.413	29½
St. Louis	44	64	.407	30

Results Aug. 14

Boston 11, Philadelphia 8 (11 inns).
Philadelphia 10, Boston 8.
New York 7, Washington 0.
New York 11, Washington 3.
Chicago 3, Detroit 1.
Chicago 3, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 3, St. Louis 3 (10 inns.).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	71	39	.645	
Brooklyn	70	39	.642	½
Pittsburgh	58	48	.547	11
Cincinnati	57	48	.543	11½
New York	53	53	.500	16
Chicago	48	62	.431	23
Boston	45	64	.413	25½
Philadelphia	29	78	.271	40½

Results Aug. 14

New York 4, Boston 3.
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Only games scheduled.

Bob Wakefield, kid brother of Dick who got $4,500 for signing a Tiger contract, is headed for Michigan where Dick won fame.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	375,000
Previous day's sales	415,260
1941 volume to date	87,519,889
1940 volume to date	137,726,215

Selling Checks Mild Rally In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—The mild buying push that broke the lengthly stock market stalemate yesterday faded today and the majority of leaders slipped into losing territory.

Quotations, slightly uneven at the start, began to give way around noon. Declines ranged from fractions to a point or so and few recoveries were in sight near the final hour. Steels and motors were among the first to retreat. A few aircrafts contested the trend.

Dealings were sluggish throughout, transfers for the full proceedings being around 375,000 shares, one of the smallest turnovers since early July.

News stimulation generally was lacking, brokers suggested, and Thursday's timid come-back, the first since July 28 on average, was thought to have been unconvincing. The Roosevelt-Churchill accord again was a neutral factor. Some pessimism arose over apparent German successes in the Ukraine and favorable business items were partly offset by fears of taxes and Governmental controls.

Stocks inclined to give ground included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Great Northern, Santa Fe, du Pont, and Montgomery Ward.

Resistant were United Aircraft, Douglas Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright, Climax Molybdenum, Sears Roebuck, and Texas Corp.

Lower in a ragged curb were Humble Oil, Cities Service, American Gas, American Cyanamid "B," and Sherwin Williams.

Bonds Irregular

Second-grade rails continued to attract most of the bond market interest today but price changes were minor and irregular.

A scattering of issues registered gains ranging to ¼-point or more, losses roughly balancing the advances.

U. S. Governments were steady and over-the-counter dealers reported transactions were scattered. Price changes among the federals in the stock exchange merely brought prices into line with the dealer market.

Among the more active corporates were the Wabash "D" 5s of '80 which made a fair advance. Others on the upside included Warren Bros. 6s, Commercial Mackay incomes with warrant, St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles and Rio Grande Western first 4s of '39.

Lower levels were touched by Oklahoma Gas 4s, Texas Corp. 3s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and International Mercantile Marine 6s.

Few foreign government dollar loans changed hands.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept. Wheat:				
Chicago	1.12¼	1.10¾	1.12⅛	1.11⅜
Minneapolis	1.08¼	1.07	1.08¼	1.07⅞
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.75⅞	.75½	.75⅝	.75⅜
Kansas City	1.06⅜	1.05⅜	1.06⅜	1.06¼
Dec. Wheat:				
Chicago	1.16	1.15⅜	1.15⅞	1.15¼
Minneapolis	1.11	1.09⅞	1.11	1.10⅞
Kansas City	1.09⅛	1.07⅞	1.09	1.08½
Winnipeg	.77⅜	.77⅛	.77¼	.77¼
May Wheat:				
Chicago	1.19¼	1.17¾	1.19⅛	1.18⅜
Minneapolis	1.14⅝	1.13⅝	1.14⅜	1.14⅛
Kansas City	1.11⅞	1.10⅜	1.11½	1.10⅞
Winnipeg	.83¼	.81¼	.81¼	.81¼
Sept. Corn:				
Chicago	.78⅛	.77⅝	.78⅛	.77¾
Kansas City	....	....	.70	.70
Dec. Corn:				
Chicago	.81¾	.80⅞	.81⅝	.81
Sept. Oats:				
Chicago (new)	.41⅞	.41⅛	.41¾	.41½
Minneapolis	.37¼	.36½	.37¼	.36⅞
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.44¼	.43⅝	.44⅛	.43⅝
Rye, Chicago:				
Sept. (new)	.68⅛	.67	.67⅞	.67½
December	.71⅞	.70¾	.71¾	.71½
May	.76½	.75¼	.76⅛	.76

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. old	1.43½	1.46	1.43⅛	1.45¼	1.43¼
New	1.43½	1.46¼	1.43⅛	1.45½	1.43¼
Dec.	1.44¾	1.47¼	1.44¾	1.46⅞	1.44½
May	1.49¼	1.51	1.48⅛	1.50½	1.48¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	9.67	9.77	9.65	9.77	9.70
Oct.	9.80	9.92	9.77	9.92	9.85
Dec.	10.02	10.15	10.00	10.12	10.07

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	93.4	93.5	93.4	93.5	93.5
December	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.6
		Tops			
October	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.7
December	121.0	121.1	120.5	120.5	121.4
March	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	119.1

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	16.15	16.17	15.92	16.05	16.08
December	16.33	16.35	16.10	16.24	16.29
January	....	....	....	16.17b	16.29
March	16.43	16.46	16.19	16.35	16.39
May	16.43	16.46	16.20	16.38	16.21
July	16.36	16.40	16.25	16.35	16.34

Spots 16.65, bBid.

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	11.58	11.58	11.57	11.66b	11.54
December	11.52	11.60	11.46	11.60	11.46

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	7.46	7.46	7.34	7.39	7.40
Dec.	7.53	7.53	7.44	7.47	7.60

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	6.17	6.17	6.06	6.11	6.18

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Nov.	35.35	35.35	35.05	35.15	35.35
*Dec.	35.25	35.25	35.15	35.20	35.35
		Eggs			
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†Oct.	29.50	29.50	29.25	29.40	29.40
†Nov.	29.50	29.50	29.25	29.45	29.50

* Sat. † Sun.

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wld May No 4	1.72½	1.72½	1.72½	1.72½	1.74

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	14.33	14.44	14.30	14.44	14.39
December	14.45	14.48	14.45	14.48	14.45

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce, Cassatt and Co.; cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter or spot oil or hides and prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Change
54⅜	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	54¼	54	54¼	+ ¼
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	48½	48½	48½	A'g 14
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	A'g 13
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	13	13	13	A'g 12
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	9	41	40½	41	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 6
	33¼	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 14
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	A'g 12
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	A'g 13
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	A'g 13
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	2	23	23	23	— ⅜
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 13
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	161	161	161	— ¼
12	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	A'g 14
14⅜	11⅜	Allied M (¾g)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Allied Stores	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	4	83¼	83¼	83¼	A'g 13
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	8	28¾	28¼	28½	— ¾
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
1⅜	¼	Am Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 5
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	59¼	59	59	
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	5	18	17½	17½	— ⅞
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	6	42½	42	42	— ⅞
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	9	9	9	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	6	6	6	A'g 14
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	6	37	37	37	— ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	15	2½	2⅜	2½	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	9	82⅛	81½	81½	—1¼
155	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	A'g 12
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	8	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ¾
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	7	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 30
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	109¾	109⅜	109¾	A'g 14
83¼	61½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	A'g 5
77¾	45⅜	Am Comm Al	6	61½	61½	61½	
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	6	18⅛	18	18	A'g 14
1⅞	1⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 14
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1½	1½	Am & For Pow	2	¾	¾	¾	A'g 13
19⅛	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—1¼
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	2	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
4⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3	3	3	A'g 11
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	2	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
33¾	27	Am H & L pf (3)	9	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 4
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	50¼	49¾	49¾	— ½
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	4	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅜
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	2	3⅜	3½	3½	A'g 14
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	A'g 12
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	5	47	47	47	A'g 12
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	4	89	89	89	—1
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	12½	12½	12½	
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 14
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	4	19	19	19	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	4	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	9	28⅞	28½	28⅝	
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	7	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
4	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	5	41⅞	41	41	— ⅞
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153	153	153	A'g 12
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 14
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	1	24	23⅝	23⅞	A'g 14
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 13
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	2	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
20⅜	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	18⅝	18½	18½	— ½
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	91¼	91	91¼	A'g 14
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	19	19	19	— ¼
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	19	152⅛	152½	152½	— ⅜
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	4	69¼	69	69	
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	5	70½	69¾	70	— ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155	155	155	— ½
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	12	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
29⅛	26⅛	Am Viscose ½g	15	27	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
114¾	114⅛	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	114¾	114½	114¾	+ ¼
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	A'g 12
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	8	7¾	7½	7½	— ½
77¾	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	3	74½	74¼	74¼	
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	5	6	6	6	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55	55	55	A'g 2
30	22⅛	Anaconda (11½g)	32	27⅞	27½	27½	— ¼
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15½	15¼	15¼	
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 13
51	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+1¼
111¾	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111¾	111¾	111¾	A'g 12
5½	4	Armour Ill	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf11½g	1	64¼	63¼	64¼	+ ¼
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	6	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
9⅛	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	A'g 7
6¾	4¼	Artloom (3⅜g)	1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	5⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	87	87	87	+1½
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 9
35⅛	25	Associates (2)	1	25½	25	25	A'g 13
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	25	28⅞	27¾	27⅞	—1¼
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Pf(5)	3	62¾	63	63¾	+ ¾
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	8	24¾	24¼	24½	— ⅜
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¾
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	36	36	36	+ ½
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	13	22½	22	22	— ½
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	A'g 14
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (1½g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	69¼	67¼	67¼	—1¾
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	9	9	9	
27⅛	17⅜	Austin Nichols	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	A'g 7
51¼	28⅜	Aviation Corp	13	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅛
		B					
19	12⅛	Bald Loco ct	5	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
55⅜	31	Balt & Ohio	10	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	
87⅜	43⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	73⅛	71½	71½	— ⅛
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	7	7⅞	6⅞	7⅜	A'g 14
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¾g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	24	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	3	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ½
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	A'g 12
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	A'g 13
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	A'g 14
8½	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	3	37¼	37	37	— ½
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (.85g)	28	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
57	51½	Benef Ind pf 2½	2	52	52	52	A'g 14
24¾	26¼	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	30⅜	30	30⅜	A'g 13
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (4½g)	36	68⅞	67½	67½	—1¼
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122⅜	122½	122⅜	A'g 14
30½	22¾	Bigelow S (3g)	1	31	31	31	+1¼
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	22½	22¼	22½	
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .30g	6	8	8	8	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15	15	15	— ½
19	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	18	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	4	29½	29	29	A'g 12
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22¼	22¼	22⅓	A'g 14
20¼	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	13	19⅞	19½	19¾	— ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	2	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	— ¼
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 13
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32	32	32	A'g 13
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	3	18¾	18½	18½	— ½
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	2	30	30	30	A'g 11
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	A'g 13
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2½	2½	2½	A'g 13
6¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11½	11½	11½	
33½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 28
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	12	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	1	24½	24½	24½	A'g 14
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 14
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅜
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	A'g 13
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
4⅜	⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 13
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	4	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10	10	10	
		C					
22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
53	31	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51½	A'g 12
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ¼
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	2	36½	36½	36½	A'g 14
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 11
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	A'g 1
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	4	76¾	76	76	—1
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	47½	47	47	—1
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	11	26¾	26⅛	26¼	—1¼
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	A'g 14
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18	18	18	A'g 9
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	10	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	11	10½	10½	—1
4	2⅛	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g .5
24⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	3	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
21¼	15⅜	Chain Belt (¾g)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 8
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	2	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	3	13	12⅝	13	A'g 13
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	13	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	A'g 14
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 14
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 14
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	8	5¼	5	5	— ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Change
3	⅞	Chi Great West	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	3	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅝
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	A'g 5
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 14
⅞	⅛	C R I Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 14
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 12
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9⅛	9	9	A'g 8
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 12
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
72⅛	55	Chrysler (3g)	22	57⅛	56½	56⅝	— ½
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	5	10½	10½	10½	
3½	2¼	City Stores	2	3	3	3	A'g 13
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	38	38	38	A'g 9
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	28½	28½	28½	
40¾	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	22	41½	40⅝	40⅝	+ ¼
37¾	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	2	36⅜	33¾	35¾	— ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	93	93	93	A'g 14
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	+1
14⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	A'g 6
20¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	8	20½	20	20	A'g 14
20	14	Col Fuel & I 3¾g	1	17	17	17	A'g 11
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 13
47⅜	21½	Col G&E (.10g)	19	27⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
92¼	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	76	76	76	A'g 6
67⅜	41¼	Colum Pict	11	63⅝	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	A'g 11
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	80	80	80	—1
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	6	22½	22¼	22½	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ¾
57⅞	37¾	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	29	28½	28½	— ¾
110	102½	Com

Commerce and Finance

Brake on Instalment Credit Seen Welcomed by Most Business

Business and Industry

U. S. Industry Is Warned To Sublet More

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—To accomplish the $50,000,000,000 job of United States arming and at the same time helping arm every nation opposing Hitler, all the shops and machines of the country must be brought into use, according to speakers at the seventh State defense production clinic at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn yesterday.

Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti and William Batt, Deputy Director of the Office of Production Management, were the chief speakers at the meeting, which was attended by 500 prime contractors and prospective subcontractors. Mr. Poletti proposed that if large contractors do not accelerate the letting of some of their work to smaller shop units, the Government should write a clause in future contracts making such division mandatory.

Urges Sacrifice

"We cannot complete this job—this gargantuan task of $50,000,000,000 of appropriations and only $28,000,000,000 under contract—unless the small unit is brought into the picture, Mr. Poletti declared. "Therefore I wish to make a most earnest plea to the representatives of the prime contractors that they evidence the broadest and most unselfish attitude, and that they sacrifice in order to bring into this national defense effort the small business unit.

"I make this earnest plea because I prefer the voluntary technique, and, if this sub-contracting campaign cannot proceed at a more rapid rate than it has during the last months, I believe that the Federal Government should command that the prime contractor who received a contract must subcontract a certain percentage—and then it will just have to be done."

Mr. Poletti said he realized that prime contractors found it cheaper and easier to do the work in their own plants, but held it was not in the interests of the nation to handle the problem of production that way.

Mr. Batt asserted that there was more work than prime contractors could handle.

"The men and machines and skills to get it done are here in this country, probably in your neighborhood," he told the large company representatives. "Go out and find them.

"To people who want to participate in the defense program, I say this: If your manufacturing plant can be adapted to defense work, there is room for you in the program. Go out and find it."

Many Conferences

Following the government representatives' addresses, 500 business men at the luncheon continued their rounds of individual conferences, which were sponsored by the State Defense Council, the City Defense Council, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and other agencies. Prime Contractors told the smaller business men their needs and the latter informed the big defense producers what their shops could supply.

Representatives of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps procurement joined in the sessions.

Similar clinics have been held in Binghamton, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and at the Astor Hotel in Manhattan on Wednesday. Few if any contractors are signed at the meetings, but exchanges of information take place which eventually lead to the sub-letting of work. Further meetings will be held throughout the State.

The defense contract service of the OPM will hold a national clinic from Sept. 22 to 24 at Grand Central Palace, where large contractors will meet to attempt to widen small business' participation in the defense program.

OPACS Official

Underwood

Cyrus McCormick

Appointed to be Price Executive of the automobile and truck section of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. Mr. McCormick, whose home is in Santa Fe, N. M., is a member of the Republican National Committee from New Mexico. He is a grandson of Cyrus H. McCormick who invented the reaper.

Congressmen Seek Priorities Aid For Small Businesses

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Legislation to prevent impairment of private business operations or personal suffering through operations of the Defense Priorities Act was introduced yesterday by Senator Maloney (D), Connecticut, for himself and Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D), Wyoming.

The bill (S. 1847) would direct such Federal agency as the President might choose to hold a hearing on complaint that a person's business operations were aversely affected by the assignment of a priority with respect to any material used in the private enterprise.

A report would be submitted to the President, and wherever it was found that the priorities act had worked undue hardship, there should be special allocations of the materials needed for continued operation of the private business.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Charles Halleck (R) of Indiana, has announced that the special House Republican committee studying the defense problems of small businesses would make personal surveys during the forthcoming congressional recess in search of emergency remedies.

Curtiss-Wright Six Months Net Is $10,664,338

NEW YORK (AP)—Curtiss-Wright Corp., delivering $142,272,691 of airplanes, engines and parts in the first six months of this year, reported consolidated net profit for that period of $10,664,338, or $1.28 a common share.

This compared with $6,235,969, or 68 cents a share, in the first half of 1940.

In the first half of 1941, the company provided $6,576,009 for anticipated increases in taxes under legislation now pending.

Guy Vaughan, president of the corporation, said the unfilled orders of June 30 totaled $861,505,424, compared with $716,970,791 on Jan. 1. The company received $286,807,324 of new orders in the six months' period.

Consolidated net profit for the June quarter was $5,784,318, or 70 cents a common share, compared with $3,821,773, or 44 cents a share, in the like 1940 period.

The directors voted a dividend of $1 a share on the "Class A" stock, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1. This brings payments on this class of stock to $2 this year.

Crushed Cottonseed Shows An Increase Over 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cottonseed crushed in the cotton year which ended July 31 totaled 4,396,191 tons, compared with 4,150,755 tons the previous year.

Cottonseed on hand at mills July 31 totaled 131,376 tons, compared with 39,507 tons a year ago.

Instalment Credit Rules Seen Meeting Widespread Approval

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New Federal Reserve Board rules on instalment credit to be released today or tomorrow are expected to meet with widespread approval with most people in the instalment credit business, if for no other reason than that a government rule, based on a Congressional statute, appears the only means by which such a restriction could be put in effect.

Many private tries have been made this Spring and Summer to put a brake on the growth of instalment credit, but all ran into the same difficulty, that of policing and enforcing. For instance the National Retail Credit Association passed a resolution at Chicago on July 15 calling for a substantial tightening of terms. The organization, however, does not have the strength to enforce these rules on its members, and if it did have it would run afoul of the anti-trust laws; so the resolution was little more than a gesture.

Similarly the American Bankers' Association recently proposed a code to its members to tighten up the going terms of instalment credit and personal loans. But the ABA has no power over its members, and while most of the New York banks were eager to go along, western banks were unwilling or unable to accept the tightened terms, particularly on account of severe competition on the West Coast, where terms are particularly easy.

Many big manufacturers, like General Electric and Westinghouse, would be glad to have credit terms on electrical appliances tightened up because even with such tightening they could sell all the appliances they can manufacture, since their output is so largely confined to armament and defense work. But thousands of small appliance merchants naturally would not go along with them in any voluntary curtailment of terms.

The big mail order houses, led by Ward, have been similarly willing to tighten their terms, since demand is so heavy that it can easily stand larger down payments and shorter period of payment. The large instalment credit firms like Commercial Credit and Commercial Investment Trust have similarly been trying to get terms tightened up. But the difficulty in each case is the same.

Field Open to All

The field is open to all, and the multiplicity of credit agencies, including the regular companies, the commercial banks, the industrial banks, the department stores, and the specialty stores that extend credit, makes any uniform action impossible.

An excellent illustration of the difficulty is in the operations of the FHA and the Electric Farm and House Authority, both of which do an extensive instalment credit business. Terms of the FHA Title I modernization loans were actually loosened up substantially by Congress within the last two months with the passage of H. R. 4621, which increased the maximum modernization loan from $3,000 up to $5,000 and extended the maximum repayment period to five years from the former three.

FHA, EFHA, and every instalment credit agency in the country, big or little and old or young, will now be subject to the new FRB power to lay down instalment credit rules. This power need not wait for passage of the price-control bill, as originally intended, but is based on a clause in the 1917 Trading With the Enemy Act which was inserted in 1933 in the Glass Emergency Banking Act, which by the insertion of two little words, " . . . or to . . . " extended FRB power over non-banking credit agencies doing business with the banks, which means virtually everybody.

As a matter of fact, ever since the current discussion became lively, about two months ago, of finding methods to curb instalment credit terms have been greatly loosened and stretched. This is because sellers and lenders have come to the conclusion that the present prosperity is going to last a long time, propped up by the defense program, and therefore wage- and salary-earners have become a better risk. Add such a prospect on top of the 50 per ecnt increase in pay rolls in the last year recently reported by the FRB and the fact that interest rates today are lower than they have ever been in any previous buying spree, and plenty of incentive was present for everyone in the business to skim in as much of it as possible. Nevertheless, the larger as well as the more responsible elements in the business deplored the prospect that the country might be exhausting its market for durable goods at the wrong time—i. e. when productive capacity in this field was urgently needed for defense.

Terms Crystallized

Instalment credit has not been in the news much in recent years for the principal reason that the general nature of its terms was pretty well crystallized three or four years ago. Moreover the reading public learned that despite its apparent riskiness, the actual losses on instalment business in hard times are usually much smaller than with most other credit instruments.

However, the outstanding total has been rising rapidly in the last two years and there has again appeared the tendency for further loosening of terms. Total outstanding is now estimated at round $10,000,000,000, against a peak of round $8,000,000,000 in 1929. This means even more than the figures show, for the general price level is still below that of 1929, and prices of many products sold on instalments have fallen even further. Electric refrigerators now sell round half the 1929 prices, for example.

There was some tightening of terms during hard times 10 years ago, but this was more than offset by the extraordinary relaxation in 1936 and 1937, when down-payments dropped unbelievably low and length of payments was stretched way out. In 1934 the commercial banks entered the field and over 10,000 of them now make such loans. The relaxation of credit was particularly marked in soft goods. There was no appreciable tightening of credits in the quickie depression of 1938, and 1939 saw a further relaxation, with some New York stores cutting out down-payment requirements, the two leading instalment companies reintroducing the 36-month term, R. H. Macy going into instalment selling, etc.

Instalment credit expansion in the 'thirties was helped by the rationalization of the business, by the chronic and unprecedentedly low interest rates, and by the vigorous influence of the FHA in favor of more liberal terms. There was a further expansion in 1940, due to the rapid increase in national income; bank debits in interior cities are now running 40 per cent above last September, electrical appliance sales are up 50 per cent in the last 12 months, and retail sales of all kinds in New York are currently running 40 per cent over August, 1940—an almost unprecedented 12-month increase, for retail sales do not normally fluctuate as widely as business in general.

May Cut Time Limit

Guesses as to the new rules are that, for one thing, they will concentrate on cutting the time-limit rather than raising the size of the required down-payment. The latter can be got round by lengthening the payments. A rule shortening the longest payments, however, would curb particularly the sales of the heavier items which most compete with the defense program.

It remains to be seen whether the curb will divert purchasing power into defense bonds, or into outlays on other things such as soft goods or amusements. The FRB will have to follow the rule of cut-and-try, for it is not known how much restriction will produce how much sales recession, and while the authorities want to curb sales, they don't want to curb them below the productive capacity still unabsorbed by defense.

In any case, some sales and finance forces are expected to be hurt, as the fall of the shares of Commercial Credit, CIT, and Household Finance on the Stock Exchange this week indicates. By and large it is expected that the smaller retail and credit agencies will be more severely affected than the larger ones—a result which is generally being produced by the defense program, all along the line, and is not limited to the instalment business.

Packers Charged With Price-Fixing On Easter Hams

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—The American Meat Institute, one of 118 defendants in a Federal indictment, told the Nation's housewives that if they paid more for their Easter hams than for others it wasn't because of any conspiracy in the meat industry.

The Packers' Promotional Organization said neither it, any of its committees, officers or employees "have violated the anti-trust laws or any other laws," but have engaged only in "proper, legitimate activities."

A Federal grand jury yesterday charged the Institute, 81 packing and provision firms, and 36 men operating in 30 States with conspiracy to fix the price of ham during the Easter season the last five years.

Defendants included the big four packing concerns, Armour, Cudahy, Swift, and Wilson. The indictment estimated these and other accused packers sold more than 80 per cent of the hams sold in the United States.

The Government alleged conspiracy violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

ICC Urges Federal Truck Regulation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission told Congress there was need for federal regulation of the size and weight of motor vehicles operating in interstate commerce.

The commission's report was made by Chairman Joseph B. Eastman in response to a request from Congress. Commissioner Walter M. Splawn disagreed with the majority findings, asserting he was not convinced that Congress should "undertake to occupy this field" merely because some states "have enacted laws which may appear on the surface to be restrictive of some interstate operations."

"While the states of given regions have shown a tendency to bring their regulations into closer accord and while this tendency has been marked in the recent past," the majority contended, "the process is a slow one and there is no assurance that it will be carried to the extent the public interest requires."

The report added, however, that Congress "should enter this field only to the extent that proves necessary."

Millions of Gun Clips for U. S. Defense

Battery of cartridge clip presses turning out machine-gun cartridge links at the Firestone Rubber and Latex Products Co. plants, Fall River, Mass. Inset shows 50-caliber cartridges chained together by cartridge clips.

Congress Passes Crop Marketing Ban; Veto Is Predicted

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress has completed action on a bill to prevent the Government from marketing its stores of cotton and wheat in any move to curb undue price increases but Agriculture Department officials predicted that President Roosevelt would veto it.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard will recommend the veto, said officials who declined to be quoted by name, on the ground that it would create an artificial scarcity and unreasonable prices to freeze the Government's 6,125,000 bales of cotton and 175,000,000 bushels of wheat for the duration of the war, as the legislation provides.

The bill cleared Congress during the day when the House, with little debate, adopted a Senate-House conference report on the measure by a roll-call vote of 176 to 163. Voting for the bill were 118 Democrats, 56 Republicans and two Progressives; opposing it were 80 Democrats, 81 Republicans and two minor party representatives.

Under present law the Government may sell its wheat and cotton on the open market to prevent excessive prices and undue speculation. It obtained these stocks through foreclosures of loans which it made to farmers to support crop prices.

Mr. Wickard recently declared that the Government would not release cotton or wheat in a way that would endanger parity prices, the price goal of Administration farm programs. He added that cotton and wheat growers were assured of parity prices for their crops this year.

The legislation also would allow wheat farmers who produce grain this year in excess of their Federal marketing quotas to use it for feed and seed. Such wheat is now subject to a penalty of 49 cents a bushel unless stored for release when quotas are discontinued.

Engineering Awards Double Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards this week totaled $91,586,000, more than double the same week a year ago, but substantially below the pace of recent weeks, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private work showed a decline from the previous week, but the drop was caused principally by a lull in Federal defense construction contracts.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest wk	Previous wk	Year Ago
Private	$16,491,000	$20,482,000	$17,364,000
State and Municipal	21,499,000	16,296,000	19,944,000
Federal	53,596,000	196,803,000	7,997,000
Total	91,586,000	233,581,000	45,305,000

Crude Oil Output Increases in Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 208,370 barrels to 3,899,240 for the week ended Aug. 9, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Biggest increase was in Texas, up 207,000 to 1,439,500, with East Texas increasing 71,500 to 369,950. California production gained 11,950 to 650,450; Louisiana, 3,410 to 322,315, and Illinois, 650 to 350,845.

Kansas declined 10,250 to 225,250; Oklahoma, 3,775 to 413,475; Michigan, 570 to 41,900; Eastern Fields, 300 to 112,000, and the Rocky Mountain area, 140 to 107,500.

Contracts Are Awarded For Ammunition, Shells

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department announced award of contracts totaling $22,070,399 for shells and ammunition parts.

The contracts went to a variety of manufacturers who have turned from civilian to defense production. They included makers of machinery, electric appliances and farm equipment.

Defense Effort Seen Eventual Industrial Aid

CLEVELAND (AP)—Changes in manufacturing methods to speed armament output will be helpful to American industry in the long run, the Cleveland Trust Company's monthly business bulletin declared.

The progressive conversion of peacetime machinery to defense production was seen as impelling development of new materials, improvement of productive methods, development of new mass production procedures and increasing faith in national capacities to cope with industrial problems.

"Adaptation of existing industrial facilities to produce munitions has been under way more than a year, but the process only recently has become really important in our economy," the bulletin observed.

"It is most conspicuous in the automobile industry, but it will profoundly affect scores of other industries, necessitating readjustments, impairing corporate earnings and causing a good deal of temporary and vexatious unemployment. One of its chief features will be shortages of materials.

"Despite defense work, industrial production in July was 116 per cent of normal, equalling the highest monthly figure for the boom year of 1929. If production is maintained at last month's level the rest of this year, it will average 12.5 per cent above normal—highest annual average since the previous peak year of 1916 when the average was 13.8 per cent above normal.

"If production increases 1 per cent each month between now and the year's end, the 1941 average will be the highest in the last century," the bank added.

The time now has been reached, the bulletin said, when production of war materials must forge ahead at the expense of nonessential goods, and curtailment in these lines will offset partly the gains still to be made in the defense industries.

Crosley Develops Way to Use Steel For Airplane Parts

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Crosley Corp. announced development of a process whereby ordinary steel may be substituted for aluminum and special alloy steel in certain airplane parts with no added weight and in some cases a slight saving.

Lewis M. Clement, engineering director, said the process was being used on Army Air Corps contract work. Essentially, he said, it is a method of joining pieces of shaped steel so that they have the same strength as aluminum die castings or chrome molybdenum steel forgings in certain bearing assemblies.

The weight saving results from the smaller size of the steel pieces needed as compared with the aluminum or chrome molybdenum.

The joining process is known as hydrogen brazing. In it a piece of copper is placed between the steel pieces to be joined and the assembly is heated in an oven until the copper melts.

Copper's affinity for steel causes the steel pieces to absorb it and join solidly, with the same strength as a die casting or forging, Mr. Clement said.

The company has five air corps contracts.

Chrysler Net Drops to $4.82 In First Half

NEW YORK (AP) — Chrysler Corporation reported that its sales of automobiles and trucks increased 8 per cent in the first half of 1941 over the like 1940 period, but that its earnings fell to $4.82 a share from the $7.01 of the comparative six months.

Net profit of the corporation and its wholly-owned United States subsidiaries in the first six months of this year was $20,974,842 compared with $30,494,274 in the like part of 1940.

These earnings were based on sales of $507,966,137, including $28,432,381 of defense products in the first half of 1941. Net sales in the like 1940 period were $422,643,218.

The report this year for the first time did not include earnings of foreign subsidiaries.

The first six months sales this year totaled $665,750 vehicles, compared with 614,731 in the like 1940 period.

K. T. Keller, President, said Chrysler was rapidly increasing its participation in the defense program and that it has already undertaken contracts aggregating more than $400,000,000, "the execution of which is becoming our major manufacturing activity."

He disclosed that the corporation is engaged in making cargo ship propulsion machinery and will be ready to deliver experimental units before this month ends.

"Our engineers," he added, "are making satisfactory progress in the design and development of a 2,000 horsepower aviation engine.

"They are also developing a 500 horsepower liquid-cooled tank engine and have just completed the development of a new airplane landing gear strut.

"Extensive equipment and tooling preparation are proceeding on an anti-aircraft cannon and Martin bomber fuselages and nose pieces."

Mr. Keller predicted a rapid increase in the production of "M-3" tanks, which are being turned out from the Chrysler tank plant, now about 80 per cent equipped. Actual production began in July and Mr. Keller said capacity output would be reached by the end of the year.

Directors voted a dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Sept. 13, to holders of record Aug. 25. Similar payments were made in June and March. The new distribution will be made Sept. 13 to holders of record Aug. 25.

Net profit of the big automobile company for the six months, exclusive of operations of foreign subsidiaries, was $20,974,842 compared with $30,494,274 in the first half of 1940, in which the earnings of foreign subsidiaries were included in the report.

The 1941 earnings to June 30 are after a provision of $18,500,000 for Federal income and excess profits taxes.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s 46-44	107.19	107.19	107.19
11 3¼s 46-46	111	111	111
13 4¼s 52-47	119.2	119.2	119.2
20 2½s 60-55	111	111	111
50 2½s 58-56	104.24	104.24	104.24

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-4 4	106.23	106.23	106.23

New York City Bonds

28 3s 80	105¼	105¼	105¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	102⅞	102¼	102¼
28 Alleghany cv 5s 44	90⅜	90	90
23 Alleghany cv 5s 49	77¼	77⅛	77⅛
18 Alleghany 5s 50 st	63¼	63¼	63¼
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108⅜	108½	108⅜
8 Am & For P 5s 2030	60⅜	60½	60⅜
5 Am Int 5½s 49	102½	102¼	102¼
6 Am T&T 5½s 43	101	101	101
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¾	108⅝	108¾
54 Am T&T 3s 56 wi	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104	104	104
3 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Atl & Birm 4s 33	16	16	16
16 A C Line clt 4s 52	70½	70	70¼
12 A C Line 4½s 64	63	62½	62⅝
14 A C Line 5s 45	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1 Atl G&W I 5s 59	99	99	99
10 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	63⅛	63	63
11 B&O 95 st A	34	33¾	33¾
10 B&O 2000 st D	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
5 B&O 96 st F	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
51 B&O cv 60 st	32¼	31⅜	31⅜
5 B&O S W 50 st	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4c 51	48½	48⅛	48½
6 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	99	99	99
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Bos & Me 4½s 70	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜
6 Bos & Me 4s 60	71	71	71
4 Bos & NY Air L 4s 55	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
9 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110½	110½	110½
2 Bkly Un Gas 55s 50	94⅜	94¼	94¼
1 Buf Gen Pt 4½s 81	113	113	113
1 Buf R&P 57 st	41	41	41
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34	73⅝	71¼	73⅝
9 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
2 Bush Term 5s 52	52	52	52
5 Can Sou 5s 62	80	80	80
1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	103	106	106
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	104½	104½	104½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	102	102	102
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
3 Can Pac 5s 54	81	80¾	80¾
1 Can Pac 4s perp	62¾	62¾	62¾
5 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	103	103	103
2 Celanese 3s 55	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96½	96½	96½
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4¼	4⅛	4¼
35 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4⅜	4¼	4¼
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	64	63¾	63¾
20 Cen Pac 5s 60	53¼	53⅛	53⅛
1 Cin Par 1st 4s 49	71½	71⅛	71½
44 NYC 4½s 2013 A	55⅜	55¼	55¼
1 Cin P Thru Sh L 4s 54	71	71	71
2 Cin R & N J 5s 87	18¾	18¼	18¾
2 Cin & Alton 3s 49	17⅜	17	17
2 Cin Gas & Elec 3½s 69	70	70	70
4 Fonda J&C 2-4s 82ct	2⅜	2	2
30 Cen Stl Cost 5½s 49	95	94½	94⅞
3 Ct Ner 5s 73	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6 Ct Ner 4½s 76 D	90¾	90½	90¼
6 Ct Ner 4½s 77 E	90¼	90¼	90¼
3 Ct Ner 4s 46 G	102⅛	101⅞	102
28 Ct Ner 4s 46 H	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
3 Ct Ner 3¾s 67	83⅛	81½	81½
1 Conf M & Oh inc 2015	47½	47½	47½
3 Conley 4½s 59	121½	121½	121½
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38	38	38
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42½	42¼	42½
2 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¾	10⅜	10¾
11 Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Bl Cen 4s 53	43	43	43
5 Cen 4s 53 reg	40	40	40
16 Bl Cen rfg 4s 55	43	42⅝	42⅝
15 Bl Cen 4¾s 66	45⅛	44¾	44¾
10 Bl Cen Louis 3½s 53	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
43 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63a	43	46⅜	46½
23 So Pac rfg 4s 55	64¼	64	64⅛
9 So Pac 3¾s 46	69	69	69
52 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52	51⅝	51¾
1 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
14 South Ry gen 4s 56	62	61¼	61½
4 Spokane Inst 5s 55	32	32	32
3 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105	105	105
12 Studebaker cv 6s 45	107	107	107
9 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	91	91	91
12 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅜	106¼	106¼
12 Tex Corp 3s 59	106⅝	106½	106½
7 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	66¾	66⅝	66¾
6 Third Ave 4s 60	54¼	54¼	54¼
6 T St L & W 4s 50	79¾	79¾	79¾
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	74½	74½	74½
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
8 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	102⅜	102	102⅜
35 Utah P&L 5s 44	102⅛	102	102
5 Va & SW cn 5s 58	73	72⅝	73
10 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108⅜	108⅝	108⅝
109 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	91	91	91
30 Wabash 1st 5s 39	66⅞	66⅝	66⅝
58 Wabash 2d 5s 39	27¼	26⅞	26⅞
111 Wabash 5s 80 D	18¼	17⅝	17⅝
12 Wabash Oma 3½s 41	19¼	19	19¼
47 Wabash 5s 76 B	18¼	17⅝	18
100 Wabash 4½s 78C	17½	16¾	16¾
2 Wabash 4s 54	52½	52½	52½
1 Wabash DesM 4s 39	25	25	25
6 WabashDet&Chi5s 41	71½	71¼	71¼
2 Walker H 4¼s 45	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Walwrth 4s 55	86	86	86
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	96½	96½	96½
82 Warren Bros 6s 41	79¾	77½	77½
6 West Chore 4s 2361	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜
1 West Md 4s 52	92½	92½	92½
17 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	25¾	25⅝	25¾
14 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25½	25	25½
3 Western Un 5s 51	856⅝	86½	86⅝
7 Western Un 5s 60	84¾	84⅝	84¾
4 Western Un 4½s 50	83⅞	83½	83¾
15 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	94⅜	94	94⅜
9 Wis Cen 4s 49	41¼	41¼	41¼
9 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	40	40	40
11 Young S & T 3½s 52	102	102	102

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 D	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
1 Argentine 4½s 48	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Australia 5s 57	74	74	74
1 Austria 7s 57	7	7	7
27 Brazil 8s 41	21	20⅞	20⅞
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	17½	17½	17½
3 Canada 4s 60	102	102	102
5 Canada 4s 60	100⅞	100¾	100¾
3 Canada 3s 67	88½	88⅜	88⅜
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
14 Colomb 3s 70	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛
8 Copen 5s 52 wd	38⅛	38	38⅛
2 Copen 4½s 53 wd	38	38	38
9 Costa Rica 7s 51	16	16	16
17 Cuba 4½s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Denmark 6s 42	50½	50½	50½
2 Den 6s 42 wd	66	42½	42½
6 Denmark 4s 62	42½	42½	42½
4 Den 4½s 62 wd	56¼	56¼	56¼
7 Ger Govt 5½s 65 unst	6¼	6	6
5 Ger Govt 7s 49	8¾	8¾	8⅝
2 Haiti 6s 52	55	55	55
1 Hung Mun 7½s 45	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	16	16	16
1 Italy 7s 1951	20½	20½	20½
1 Japan 5½s 65	39	39	39
3 Milan City 6½s 52	14½	14½	14½
3 Norway 4½s 56	39	39	39
4 Norway 4½s 65	37	37	37
2 Norway 4½s 65 wd	45½	45½	45½
13 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	53⅝	53¾	53¾
1 Paulista Ry 7s 42	86	86	86
2 Peru 7s 59	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Peru 1st 6s 60	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
3 Queensld 6s 47	72	72	72
15 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Serbs Croat Sl 6s 62	6	6	6
5 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	30¼	30¼	30¼
10 Urug aj 3¾s 4s4½s79	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 Urug 4½s 78	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
5 Urug 3½s 84	40¼	40¼	40¼

Total today 3,890,000, previous day 5,693,800, week ago 8,050,300, year ago, 2,726,300, two years ago 5,360,850, Jan. 1 to date 1,358,887,325, year ago 986,531,375, two years ago 1,021,347,175.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Aug. 15

	Europe†			
Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity	
Cables†	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03	
Switz'l'd—franc	.2340	.2340	s	
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526	
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033	
Sweden—krona	.2388	.2388	.4537	
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220	
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468	
Finland—finm k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426	
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961	
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748	
Yugos'via—dinar	.0125x	.0225x	.0208	
	South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2390	.2390	.7187	
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025	
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060	
Peru—sol†	.1500	.1500	.4740	
Uruguay—peso†	.4550	.4550	.6583	
	Far East			
Japan—yen	.2362x	.2362x	.8440	
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180	
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806	
Hong Kong—dol	.2538	.0562	*	
Shanghai—dol	.0562	.0513	*	
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613	
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.497⅛	.5000	
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8688	.8875	1.6931	
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x		

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Stock Averages

(60 Stocks)

By the Associated Press

Today	...	Prev. day	43.1
Month ago	43.5	Year ago	41.0
1941 high	45.0	1941 low	39.1

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 IC&CSLNO 4½s 63	42¼	42	42¼
6 Inland Stl 3s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101	100¾	101
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17	17	17
2 Int Gt Nor 5s56 B	16½	16½	16½
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	37¼	37⅛	37¼
8 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 Int T&T 4½s 52	40¾	40½	40½
21 Int T&T 5s 55	43¾	43⅝	43⅝
3 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s61	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
2 K C South 3s 50	67½	67½	67½
2 K C Term 4s 6	109	109	109
10 Koppers Co 3½s 61	107½	107	107
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	80	79	80
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	79	78	79
3 Lac Gas 5s 42	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Leh V H Term 5s 54	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 Leh V NY 4½s 50	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37	36¾	36⅞
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34¼	34	34
25 Leh Val 2003 st	31⅞	31¼	31¼
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	30	30
15 Liggett & M 5s 51	126	125½	125½
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
21 Iou & N 5s 2003 B	101¾	103½	103¾
13 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85⅞	85¾	85¾
3 Maine Cen 4s 45	81	81	81
8 Marion St Shov 6s 47	96	96	96
2 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	73	73	73
2 Mich Cen 3½s 52	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107⅞	107⅜	107⅜
1 Midland RRNJ 5s 49	45	45	45
M & StL rfg 5s 62	1½	1½	1½
1MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	63⅞	63½	63⅛
25 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	12	12	12
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12	11¾	11¾
22 MSP&SSM cn 4½s 38	12	11⅞	11⅞
4 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	28	28	28
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27½	27½	27½
30 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27½	26⅝	26⅝
7 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28⅜	28	28
1 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28¾	28¾	28¾
30 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27¼	26⅞	26⅞
5 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	54½	54½	54½
4 Mont Pow 3½s 61	106⅞	106½	106¾
10 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42½	42½	42½
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42	42	42
3 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
9 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108¼	108	108
3 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106½	106½	106½
8 Nor Pac 4s 2047 A	74	73½	74
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	73	73	73
8 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	42⅞	42¾	42⅞
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	35¼	35¼	35¼
5 NO Tex&St 4s 56	42½	42½	42½
5 NY & Long Br 4s 41	100	100	100
22 NYC rfg 5s 2013	60⅜	60	60
44 NYC 4½s 2013 A	55⅜	55¼	55¼
10 NYC cn 4s 98	50½	50	50
1 NYC 3¾s 48	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
5 NYC cv 3¼s 52	58¾	58¼	58¼
1 NYC & HR 3½s '97	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
2 NY Chi & St L 6s '50	94	94	94
24 NY Chi & St L 5s '74	99½	99½	99½
2 NY Chi & St L 5½s '74A	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
8 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	62½	62	62
4 NY Chi & St L 4s '46	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
6 NY Connecti 3½s '65	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 NY Dock cv 5s '47	73	73	73
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
3 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	28½	28½	28½
11 NY NH & H 4½s '67	27¼	27¼	27¼
7 NY NH & H 4s '47	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
26 NY NH & H 4s '55	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
13 NY NH & H 5s '56	25½	25½	25½
4 NY NH & H cv 3½s '56	24	23⅞	24
5 NY Steam 3½s '63	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 NorY Sou 3s '61 rgn ct	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
42 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63¾	63½	63¾
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56¼	56¼	56¼
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅝	51½	51⅝
7 Nor Pac 4s '97	72	72	72
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅝	42½	42⅝
14 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	7	6⅞	7
9 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109½	109	109
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	103½	103½	103½
4 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s '46	114⅝	114⅛	114¼
17 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107	107	107
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	110	110	110
1 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	55	55	55
1 Para Pict cv 3½s '47	96¾	96¾	96¾
16 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	107	107	107
10 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	110¼	110¼	110⅛
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	123½	123½	123½
32 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105¾	105⅝	105¾
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93	92⅞	93
7 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	103	103	103
11 Pen RR 3¾s '70	96⅜	96	96
5 Pen RR 4½s 97B	89⅜	88¾	88¾
1 Peoria & East 4s '60	45	45	45
3 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	6½	6½	6½
14 Pere Marq 4½s '80	65¼	65	65¼
5 Phil Bal & W 4½s '81D	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
21 Ph Rapid C&C cv 6s '49	8¾	8½	8½
11 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
16 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	104¾	104½	104½
5 PCC & St. Ls 5s '75 B	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	104	104	104
21 Pitts & W 4s 4¼s '58 A	62	61¾	62
3 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59 B	62	61¾	62
11 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	62	61⅞	62
10 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	85½	85¼	85¼
11 Readg 4½s 97 A	81½	81	81
1 Readg 4½s 97B	81½	81½	81½
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
20 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	46½	46	46½
1 Rio Gr W 5s 46 4s 49	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
26 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33	72½	72	72
5 StLPeo&NW5s48	39½	39½	39½
33 St L S F 4½s 78	14⅝	14½	14½
24 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	14	14	14
8 St L S F 5s 50 A	13⅞	13¾	13¾
6 St L SW 5s 52	36½	36½	36½
2 St L SW rfg 5s 90	19⅝	19½	19⅝
17 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
5 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7¾	7¾	7¾
14 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	6¾	6½	6⅝
7 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13½	13⅜	13⅜
68 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6⅛	6	6⅛
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97½	97½
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	35	35	35
4 Simmons cv 4s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
37 Sou Pac 4½s 68	51⅛	51	51
33 Sou Pac 4½s 81	50⅝	50½	50½
65 So Pac 4½s 69	51	50¾	50⅝

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
*Aetna-Standard Engineering	7½	9¼
American Hardware Co	21⅞	23⅞
American Manufacturing	23	25½
American Manufacturing 5 pf	80	84
American Wringer Co	6	7¼
†Amoskeag Company	23	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	73	77
Appleton Company	25	30
Appleton Company 7 pf	105	109
Applied Ats Corp	3⅜	4⅜
Arlington Mills	39	42
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24	25½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15	17¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	27¾	29¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	111	...
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7½	8¼
Berkshire Pine Spin $5 pf	11½	12½
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	102	...
Boston Wharf Company	14	16½
*Boston Woven Hose & Rub	30½	33½
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4¼	5
Brinks Inc	78	...
Campbell A S Co Inc	4½	5⅝
Central Railway Signal A	38	...
Chapman Valve Manufacturing	35¼	38¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	12¾	14¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27	30
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	107	...
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26	29¼
Draper Corporation	68½	72½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13⅜	15⅜
Eastern Corporation	5½	6½
Eastern Corporation pf	15½	18½
Exolon Co	13¼	15¼
Family Loan Society Inc	14½	16½
Family Loan Society pf A	23	25½
Franklin Process	31¼	34¼
Fruit of the Loom	9	10¼
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	16¾
General Machinery	27¾	30¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	12½	14½
Goodall Worsted Company	18	22
Graton & Knight Co	7⅜	8½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	67½	72½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	24½	27½
Great Northern Paper Co	39¼	41¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	66
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	18½	...
Harrington & Richardson	4⅜	5½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	8¾	11
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	12¾	15
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18¾	21
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	23	...
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	39¼	41½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	44¼	48¼
Keith George E. Co	9	10½
Kendall Company	9¼	11¼
Kennedy's inc pf	17⅞	19⅜
King-Seeley Corp	1¾	2
Landers Frary & Clark	19¾	22¾
Lawrence Portland Cement	16½	18
Lincoln Stores Inc	22¼	24¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Lindlow Mfg Associates	105	110
Marathon Paper Mills	32	34½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	56¾	59¾
Merck & Co	29⅜	32
Merrimack Manufacturing	31½	33½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	87	92
Mid-West Refineries Co	3.00	3.50
Millers Falls Company	9	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5⅞	6¼
Nashawena Mills	12¾	14¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	66	70
Nashua Manufacturing Co	9½	11⅛
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	50½	55½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	11½	13½
National Chemical & Mfg	7½	9½
National Shirt Shops	4¾	5¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	37	40½
Newmarket Manufac Co	34	37¼
Nicholson File Company	27	30
Nonquitt Mills	6	...
Ohio Finance	14	16
Parker Appliance	13¾	15¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	99	104
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor&W	14	17
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	50	...
Quisset Mill	4½	5½
Remington Arms Co Inc	17	19
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	19¾	21¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf A	33	37
Sagamore Mfg Co	24¾	28¾
Stanford Mills	27¾	30¾
Submarine Signal Co	3¼	3
Tampax Inc	3¼	4
Triumph Explosive Inc	42	45
Union Premier Food Strs pf	73¾	9
United Elastic Corp	48	51
*U S Envelope Company	107½	112½
*U S Envelope Co 7 pf	38⅞	41⅞
Valley Mould & IronCorn	26¾	30¾
WJR Radio Station Detroit	20	...
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	88	...
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	13¾	15¾
Mamsutta Mills Inc	19⅝	21⅞
Warner & Swasey Co	32	...
Western Real Est Trustees	35½	38½
West Point Manufacturing		

*E-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massach

Co-operation Brings School Back to Scorched Prairie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SORUM, S. D.—Their children denied the privileges of a high school because of the impoverishment of the school district, the ranchers of this sparsely populated area working together have financed and established without tax support, a four-year accredited high school whose curriculum is equal to that of many of the larger high schools of the country.

Among its alumni today, for example, are a professor at the University of Nebraska; a missionary to India; and the youngest meteorologist in the United States, now teaching at Boeing Field.

In the heart of the sheep and cattle country in the most arid part of what Fortune Magazine called "the waste land of North America" is Sorum with a population of six people, 50 miles from its nearest neighbor community. Heat, drought and dust had collaborated to sear these prairie stretches until they were as clean as an empty barn floor. Hard pressed financially by the depression, these prairie-tanned westerners, some of whom still lived in the early day sod shanties, felt that the thought of trying to establish a high school was quixotic, yet they were willing to try.

Co-operation Aids

How was it done? They will answer, "Everybody co-operating."

On the front blackboard of the assembly room the day after the annual School Board meeting recently were the following figures:

$4074.75
4057.18

17.57

The first amount was the pooled income of the tuition paid by the students outside the district and the year's activities—home talent plays, school dramatics, box socials, dances, etc. The total instructional costs and operation of the school plant for the year was $4057.18, leaving a balance of $17.58 with which to begin the new year's budget.

Alternating subjects — offering English III one year, English IV the next, treating the natural sciences and perhaps history in the same way with the extra-curricular subjects, band, glee club, quartet practice, and dramatics after school hours and in the early evening, helps to facilitate the sardine-packed schedule. The machine and carpenter shop is located across the narrow dirt road from the assembly so that Superintendent Leonard Haskell sees that all is well there as he supervises the assembly study, sometimes even while teaching a history class in the same room, all concurrently. If the assembly needs no attention, he may slip across to the shop to help out on an intricate problem. Unique, perhaps, in the high schools of the United States, is an hour period of evening teacher-supervised study in the assembly from 7:45-8:45.

The greatest co-operation was exhibited in the inauguration of the dining hall-dormitory project. Before the dormitories were established any transportable domicile was utilized. Finally from community-school entertainments enough money was accumulated to buy two small dwellings at an auction sale—$200 and $75 respectively. They were moved in and with donated labor, mostly, were dovetailed together. The dream of a girls' dormitory was realized.

For the use of the boys an early day tin-covered old flour mill was donated. With Mr. Haskell, master carpenter, in charge, steamer-fashioned berths were built in, four boys to a room, and the first floor was prepared to care for the thirty boys. The upper flour of the old mill is the school gymnasium.

To solve the boarding problem the co-operative store, the nucleus of the community, cleared its storage basement, and it became the school kitchen and dining hall. Application was made for the school commodities which are handed out gratis by the State Social Security office for the preparation of hot noon lunches in all the schools of the State if the school is willing to take on the program and furnish equipment for its inauguration. The dean of the boys' dormitory, who lives on a ranch during the summer months, brought his five cows to school to furnish milk and cream for the boarders while the husband of the school principal, who lives on a ranch, gave five pigs which when they had been fattened on the dining hall and kitchen scraps were butchered for meat. A school garden, canned, supplements the winter supply of vegetables.

In that broad prairie stretch there were no library facilities. Here at the school the State Free Library Commission has inaugurated a regional library center which with its sub-stations provides books for the people of that sparsely populated area.

How to furnish the dormitories and school with running water and how to replace the kerosene lamps with an air-motor electric generator, are the two vital problems being mulled over by the school board at present.

During the summer months Sorum is a quiet place with its population of six persons, but throughout the school year it fairly seethes with the activities of the student body-community incorporated. And with that arid ranch country again receiving moisture, the lush wheat and buffalo grasses are again returning; sheep bands and cattle herds are increasing until in time the school may be able to build an educational plant adequate to serve that area as taxes are again collected.

Abandoned Raids To Join Defense

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The abandoned street car tracks in scores of cities probably will be torn up soon to provide scrap iron and steel for the armament program.

Ralph Budd, Defense Transportation Commissioner, said today that a plan is being considered for the Works Projects Administration to help provide funds for removing the rails and making necessary repairs to streets. A survey has indicated that more than 232,000 tons of scrap are imbedded in city streets.

At the same time, defense officials called on the railroads to remove all sidings, branch lines and industrial tracks where they are not actually needed for present or prospective business.

Railroads normally supply about 23 per cent of all commercial scrap and they were asked to dismantle promptly all cars and locomotives which are not to be repaired.

Free Medical Aid Asked For Draft Rejects

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, recommended today that medical treatment be provided at Government expense for selective service registrants rejected for Army service.

The attempted physical rehabilitation would be limited to those who requested it and whose defects could be corrected with relatively little treatment.

If such a voluntary program is unsuccessful, Mr. McNutt said, it might be necessary to lower physical standards of eligibility for selective service and undertake compulsory physical rehabilitation after induction into the Army.

Steps are being taken to seek a congressional appropriation of undetermined size to finance the program.

40 Per Cent Unfit

It was proposed by a seven-member commission named by Mr. McNutt which reported that indications are that more than 40 per cent of examined men are being classified as unfit for general military services.

Mr. McNutt said that the high proportion of registrants rejected was "rather alarming."

"The inevitable conclusion is that our reservoir of qualified man power is disappointing," he said.

"While this program is directed primarily toward making more men available for military service, it has far greater implications on the future public health of the country, particularly in relation to the opportunities for the replacement of these registrants into civilian pursuits after the emergency is over."

Defects Listed

One official survey is reported to have disclosed that about 9 per cent of the selectees rejected have been turned down because of their teeth. It was estimated that about 90 per cent of these cases could be corrected.

About half of the eye defects could be corrected, officials estimated.

Officials Question Wisdom Of Starving U. S. Airlines

By Nate R. White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Coast

Whether the Nation is following the wisest policy in diverting airplanes from commercial lines to the armed services received serious consideration here as the Pacific Coast observed the fifteenth anniversary of scheduled air transportation.

Civic leaders and airline officials, meeting in tribute to the organizers of that first flight linking Los Angeles, San Francisco, and the Pacific Northwest, heard W. A. Patterson, President of United Air Lines, ask if the Nation's transportation services, outside of actual defense work yet contributing to it, should be drastically curtailed.

Explaining that his company was unable to get new ships, although it had $12,000,000 worth on order when the national emergency arose, Mr. Patterson expressed his conviction that the Nation's airlines could play a more important part in the defense program if they were given the planes, and yet not harm the defense program in any way. In an actual wartime emergency, should one arise, Mr. Patterson indicated, commercial planes could be quickly converted to military usage.

They Just Want to Know

In asking Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, to consider the question, Walter J. Haas, President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, said that Pacific Coast leaders were not disloyal to the defense program, yet they could not understand why this Nation's airlines were being curtailed while 22 American-made planes had been sold to commercial airlines in Canada.

"The matter is vital," Mr. Haas declared. "It is of the utmost consequence in this time that internal communications be maintained unimpaired. It is necessary to the progress of the defense program that officials and others be able to move quickly about the country. It is not yet explained to us why, when our domestic airlines have given up 96 transport planes to the British, to the Army, and to the Navy, besides releasing to the Army 68 40-passenger planes now building, and are now being asked to give up 24 transports to the British, Canadian airline companies have been permitted to acquire for commercial purposes 22 American-made ships like those American companies are giving up."

Puts Hobble on Progress

Mr. Haas went on to explain that Coast leaders are not concerned entirely about maintaining present commercial transport, but that they believe it is essential that the pace of the airlines' expansion be kept up. "The planes on order represented the companies' prudent view of traffic needs. Defense activities increase these needs."

Mr. Patterson confirmed this statement, when he pointed out that his company, United Air Lines, was now declining 20 per cent of the business offered it. It is not only a question of handling passengers quickly and efficiently, Mr. Patterson said, but today the matter of air express or freight was important.

In the matter of pilots, Mr. Patterson said that if his company had been permitted to accept its 52-passenger planes which it had on order, the efficiency of each pilot would be increased 100 per cent. In other words each pilot could handle 100 per cent more air transportation than heretofore. With the Nation engaged in training 500,000 pilots, even this advantage should be considered, the airline official declared.

Many Air Pioneers Present

Participating in California festivities of the first flight in 1926, linking Pacific Coast centers and delivering to businessmen overnight mail the next morning for the first time, were Mr. Patterson, since his company absorbed Pacific Air Transport which inaugurated the service, and Grover Tyler, Dick Bowman, E. L. Remelin, and Russ Cunningham, pioneer pilots. Others on hand for the events were Miss Clara Johnson, first stewardess, who has the record of having flown more miles than any other woman; E. Hamilton Lee, ranking air-mail pilot of the United States with more than 3,500,000 miles, the world's record, to his credit; and Jack Knight, the first pilot to fly mail at night.

John B. Hughes, Pacific Coast radio commentator, interviewed the airline celebrities and brought out many humorous incidents of the first flight, when Hamilton Lee "flew around cows and not over them," when luggage was piled on top of passengers in cockpits, and when the pilots knew that they were off their route "if the dogs barked at them."

Looking back at these pioneering experiences, Mr. Patterson said that in those days none would have dreamed of the great airline systems of today. He added, however, that aviation in the United States is today only in a position similar to that of the automobile industry at the close of the World War. The big expansion period is yet to come, he said, predicting that it will come after the present national emergency when the Nation's great aviation plants will turn completely to producing planes for popular use.

Homemade System of Irrigation Gives Experts Something to Study

ORACLE, Ariz. (AP)—They called it Page's folly when Joseph Timothy Page, a retired St. Louis streetcar conductor, settled on 320 acres of overgrazed, denuded lands, near this Southern Arizona town, in 1925.

But Mr. Page had his own ideas of reclamation. One was to use irrigating ditches dug by ants, gophers, and other rodents.

Mr. Page's only tools were a shovel and spading fork. Water came from a cistern and other containers which he and his late wife placed in the open to catch all too infrequent rains.

The determined Middle Westerner first sought to rid himself of pests. But he soon found that task went hand in hand with regrassing and fortifying the land against erosion. With spade and fork he worked, making V-shaped ridges, the points of which led into the openings of gopher and prairie dog holes.

When the rains came, the V's caught the water and sent it down into the labyrinth of underground tunnels. Water thus was stored, enriching the soil and driving out or drowning the pests.

Still working by laborious hand methods, Mr. Page spanned gullies with earth and rock-filled dams.

As years passed, Mr. Page's property became a verdant isle in a vast expanse of desert.

Results were so spectacular that the University of Arizona, the United States Forest Service, and the United States Soil Conservation Service took notice. They are cooperating now in a study directed at learning the carrying capacity of land when natural processes are put to work with the aid of man. Their findings may have a profound affect on grazing and revegetation in the West.

Dr. C. T. Vorhies of the University of Arizona entomology and economic zoology department first brought the pioneering work of Mr. Page to the attention of natural scientists at the national convention of the Ecological Society of America.

William B. Trowbridge, of Oracle and New York, never ceasing in his amazement at Page's feat, purchased the land and deeded it to the university for experimental purposes.

Chicago Institute Discusses Limitations on Free Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Discussions at a meeting here the other day served to point up in a useful fashion current consideration of the question of just how far the Nation should go in permitting exercise of democratic rights to those aiming to destroy such rights; in other words the limits of tolerance, the safe bounds of free speech and a free press.

Dr. Harold L. Elsten, propaganda analyst of the nationalities section of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, dealing with the part played by the newspapers, told the sixth annual Institute of the University of Chicago's Graduate Library School that to fulfill its responsibility in safeguarding democracy each newspaper should be a medium of communication between, rather than a representative of, violent partisans.

He pointed out that there is no public body like the Federal Communications Commission empowered to encourage the press to adopt rules similar to those adopted by radiocasters for the handling of news and controversial issues.

Last "Unconquered" Field

"The press," he said, "remains the last great field of mass communications to be reconquered for democracy."

Critics of the Administration, and others deeply concerned in the field of press freedom, see in such comment threat of Government limitation of the Constitutional privileges of speech and press. Dr. Elsten did uphold the necessity of maintaining the right of free speech, but remarked that the problem has become that of "the range and limits of tolerance."

"To what extent," he asked, "does emergency or war justify limits to our political rights which we may not legitimately enforce in peacetime? We hesitate, and rightly so, at those who would move lightly and carelessly into infringements of these rights."

Dr. Elsten cited four means by which it has been suggested that abuses of freedom of the press might be curbed:

1. A "TVA newspaper," as proposed by Max Lerner, with the Government owning and operating a "yardstick" to set standards of acceptable reporting which the public should demand from private publishers.

2. A "Pure Speech and Press Administration," modeled after the Pure Food and Drug Administration, which would require "labeling of propaganda."

3. An "SEC over News," stemming mainly from a bill proposed last year by former Senator Sherman Minton which would act to prevent false and misleading statements in the press as the SEC acts to prevent misleading statements about securities and their marketing.

4. A Bureau of Standards for the press, which would release to the public results of reporting and information tests and analyses by social scientists.

The whole field of public opinion and propaganda analysis was searchingly probed by institute speakers. Harold S. Gosnell, political science associate professor at the University of Chicago, held that public opinion polls on issues not likely to come directly before the people cannot be accepted at face value, chiefly because they "fail to represent fully the opinions of low income groups."

"Dubious" Public

Dr. Felix Morley, President of Haverford College and former editor of the Washington Post, told the institute that the pressing need today is not a better way of communicating Government policy to the people, but a better method of communicating public opinion to the Government.

Dr. Morley did not offer verification of his bald statement that research in the improvement of communication from the public to the Government is badly needed, "because it is the less articulate sections of the population which are now most dubious of the Government's course."

It is pointed out that if Dr. Morley's statement is a known fact, and he so presented it in this instance, it must be supposed that the Government, as well as he and others who heard him, know of it, and that therefore there is no need for improvement in methods of communication in that direction as he suggests.

As if by way of offering a compromise solution to the whole thing, Bernard Berelson, fellow in the Graduate Library School at the university, suggested formation of an impartial organization to weigh the propaganda being fired at the American people from all sides. Dr. Berelson envisages a "Gallup poll" of mass communications, conducted by an impartial scientific agency for communications research.

Sale of Study Kits To Students Aired

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—New York City College had again today been brought into the legislative investigation of schools here following charges that three assistant professors of chemistry at that institution and Brooklyn College were the chief owners of the Kemkit Chemical Corporation, which sold kits required of chemistry students in these colleges at several times more than the cost of the chemicals contained in them.

David Hart, Assistant Professor at Brooklyn College; Frederic L. Weber and Charles Am Marlies, assistant professor at City College, and Nathan H. Hecht, Brooklyn attorney were named as owners of the chemical kit corporation.

Paul Windels, Counsel of the Committee, which heard testimony by Mr. Hecht and Dr. Weber yesterday, said the three chemistry professors hid their connection with the Kemkit Corporation by having dummy directors and stockholders and by disbursing all profits and dividends in cash through Mr. Hecht. A section of the city charter forbids anyone paid out of the City Treasury to be interested directly or indirectly in the sale of property in the city.

1,545,400 Officers, Men in U. S. Army

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 15

The War Department estimated the strength of the Army today at 1,545,400 officers and enlisted men.

Of the total 517,000 are Regular Army troops, 281,900 are National Guardsmen, 681,500 are Selective Service trainees, and 65,000 Reserve officers on active duty.

The total number of enlisted men is 1,443,500, and the overall total of officers 101,900.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS

GRACE McNARY'S Studio, Long Beach, Centerville, Cape Cod, Mass.—Exclusive residential section. Breakfast served. Private bathing beach.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J.
Better Class House — Directly on Beach.
Modern Accommodations at Modest Rates.
Cool. Quiet. Inquiry Invited. I. A. Shaw.

REAL ESTATE

LEXINGTON, MASS.

The location is an elevated, beautifully landscaped acre lot in fine established neighborhood, yet only 10-minute walk to center. This charming home features large cool porch, reception hall, living room, dining room, lavatory, kitchen and laundry. Second floor, 3 chambers, study, sleeping porch and 3 baths. Five fireplaces. 2-car garage. Seen by appointment. Any reasonable offer considered. R. C. MERRIAM. Lex. 1187.

1,000 ACRES timber and pasture land on Belknap Range, N. H.; spring, brook, lake; must be sold at once. No reasonable offer refused. Act quickly. A. Sanborn, 86 Huntington Ave., Boston.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

ALL-YEAR simple farm home, Berkshire vicinity, accessible to church, near bus line; 4 adults; up to $2500. Box N-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON CENTER, MASS.—Corner room, large closet; steam heat; near bath; continuous hot water. Business man preferred. Ari. 2632-J.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Christian Science Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St., Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro St.—Comfortably furnished rooms, single or double. Cool and quiet. Convenient location. Permanent or transient.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Overlooking garden; kitchen privileges; elevator, private; four subways and 5th Ave. Bus. Newtown 9-6481.

N. Y. C., 501 W. 110th Street.—Apt. 33 (7th F) Small homelike room, private bath; convenient transportation. Everest. Tel. UN 4-4878.

N. Y. C. NEAR COLUMBIA & Seventh Church —Attractive single rooms, $5.50-$6.50. Kitchen privileges. 506 W. 113th St., Apt. 6 B.

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C., VICINITY Van Cortland Park near Broadway subway. Single woman desires one large room or small suite, unfurnished, kitchenette. Quiet, clean; reasonable. Write Box H 20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600. Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

LAWYER, age 32; education: Roxbury Latin School, Amherst College, Harvard Law School; experience: 7 years in private practice of law with entire responsibility in office and trial work in connection with almost all branches of law; desires salaried job in business where such education and experience may be of use. Box N-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE — Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

SHADYKNOLL — Picturesque 6 acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18.75-$23.50; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

TRUCKING

Est.—**E. F. CALDWELL**—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED

WANTED—2-room unfurnished apt., suburban Boston; quiet, near transportation; sep. entrance. Box L-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618. N. Y. C.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA profits selling famous— Waltham Christmas Cards. 25-card $1 assortment pays you 50c. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Complete line. Samples on approval. Waltham Art Publishers, 160 N. Washington, Dept. 443, Boston, Mass.

MAKE Money! Fast selling Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted, 50 for $1, up. 100 designs. Also 21-card "Feature" Christmas box assortment, $1. You make 50c. Others. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 882 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKER. "Individualized Greetings" can be "Personalized" to relatives, friends with unique Metallic Seals. 24 FREE with 21-card $1 assortment. 50c profit. Outstanding seller. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other smart assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 170 Adams, Elmira, New York.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00. Exceptional bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays quick profits. FREE Samples. Also 60 for $1 Christmas Cards with name and 8 big-value Box Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-821, Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg. Ken. 7837. 6 Marlboro St., 2 rooms with large dinette; elevator bldg., near to Public Garden. Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7550 for both.

BROOKLINE, 17 Monmouth Ct.
(Near Carlton and Beacon Sts.)
Beautiful 4-room apartments in new building. Selected tenants. See Supt. on premises.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Two 3-room apartments. Electric kitchen, kitchenette, cross ventilation. Modern; $50 if taken at once. Longwood 3299.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Marshall St.—Near Longwood Station; attractive 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Call ASP. 1217.

JAMAICA, N. Y.—3 large rooms, completely modern, heat supplied, refrigeration; convenient to all trans; business couple. 89-33 146 St.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 27 W. 11th St.—Pleasant old Washington Square section, off Fifth Avenue, near express stations ALL subways; 6-7 rooms, elevator, $105-$120, restricted; you'll be comfortable, quiet and happy here.

N. Y. C.—1 and 2-room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church; $35-$48. En. 2-1863.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, LASell 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

COUNTRY BOARD

CRYSTAL LAKE LODGE, ENFIELD, N. H. Rest, recreation; $16-$18. For pamphlet write the above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67 St., N. Y. C.—Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston — Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

CULTURED French woman will exchange French lessons or secretarial work for driving lessons. TR. 4-7613, N. Y. C.

FARMS FOR SALE

WHITEFIELD, N. H.—50-acre farm, beautiful view, near summer colony; large house, garage, outbuildings; to settle estate; $3,500. Mrs. V. H. Foley, 341 Seneca Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Club or Student House
BACK BAY, BOSTON
16 single, 12 double rooms, 3 public rooms, 7 baths, dining room seating 150, staff room, kitchen, and service room. 2 electric refrigerators, 2 oil burners, completely furnished, equipped and ready for business.
CHANNING MANAGEMENT
Tel. Com. 6310

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.
CHARLES E. MORRIS
In the Wholesale Fur Market
328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

HELP WANTED

BOYS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WANTED in the following communities: Brookline, Cambridge, Chestnut Hill, Dedham, Dorchester, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, Medford, Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Somerville. Neat, reliable Protestant boys wanted for newspaper delivery and promotion work, starting right away and requiring not more than two to three hours' work daily. Write Box M-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, giving name, address, age, and religious affiliation.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—General maid, Finnish, Norwegian, Swedish or Danish preferred; live in; 2 people; some care to semi-invalid, some washing; good home for right party. Address Box L-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON

(Continued)

Storey & Co
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
AUGUST SALE
of Fine Furs and Coats
128 Main Street Brockton, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SALE
of
Electric Merchandise
An Outstanding Event
August 18 to 23
In spite of advancing costs of all Electric goods, our Annual Mark Down Sale in Cambridge offers prices nearer to bottom than ever.
Don't Miss This Sale
BEGINS MONDAY
at the
CLARK & MILLS ELECTRIC CO. STORE
37A Brattle Street, Harvard Square
Cambridge. Tel. Kir. 1169

Connections to All Boats and Trains
ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Avenue Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

CLARK & REID CO., Inc.
PACKERS MOVERS
Local and Long Distance Moving
380 GREEN STREET

M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.
Complete Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

CONCORD

Order Your
Storm Windows
Now for Fall
WILSON LUMBER CO.
Opp. B. & M. Depot Concord 290

Presenting Our Annual
August Sale
Carter Furniture Co., Inc.
342 MAIN ST.
WEST CONCORD, MASS.

DEDHAM

They Drink Our Milk
Because They Like It!
Fisher Dairy
Established 1861
Call—Dedham 1401

Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0108
Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0507

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

Summer Dresses and Coats for Women and the Miss
Men's Suits in Summer Weight Manhattan Shirts
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main St. Tel. 3133

New Hamilton Watches
$40.00 up
RICE & CO.
Finer Diamonds F. W. RICE 350 MAIN ST. *Silver*

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

GREENFIELD

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street

Monarch Finer Foods
WILSON'S COLLEGE SHOP
For Your Back to School Wardrobe
WILSON'S
Sporting Goods
Camping Equipment
Clark Hardware Co.
289 Main Street Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Home Furnishers
August Sale Now in Progress
ATHERTON'S
"On The Bridge" Haverhill

SMOOTHIE CONTROL-EUR
a Smoothie will give you a perfect foundation for your smartest new clothes and perfect comfort as well. Smoothies will bear your severest examination. Priced $3.50 to $12.00.
Philbrook-MacKenney Shop, Inc.

NEXT TIME—
try Individual dry cleaning. Your garments cleaned to sparkling brilliance—pressed to original shape. Plain Dresses, Suits, 75c.
PHONE 1-6-4
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
Launderers—Dry Cleaners

PARK & POLLARD FEEDS
Anthracite—COAL—Bituminous
New England Coke
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
15-21 Middlesex Street
TEL. 44 HAVERHILL, MASS.

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

HINGHAM

In the Homes of more than 175,000 Bendix owners—a few spare minutes is "wash day."
See
Bendix Models
at
DRISCOLL RADIO STORE
South Street Hing. 0018

HOLYOKE

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

HYANNIS

Suburban Gas Corporation
A. E. Dauphinee, Manager
Junction Route 28 and East Main Street
Tel. Hyannis 686
Gas and Electric Appliances
GLENWOOD HOTPOINT
Tank Gas Service for Entire Cape

LAWRENCE

August Sale of Furs
Wider selections and bigger values than ever!
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LEXINGTON

COLONIAL GARAGE, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862
Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry Sea Foods Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Birds Eye Products

LOWELL

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

SEE NEXT PAGE

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester

Chloe Carry Pastry Shop
Cakes, Rolls and Pastry
THE SHOP
THAT QUALITY BUILT
481 Geneva Ave. Tel. COL. 2627

BRAINTREE

Wentworth & Woodland
TEXACO MARFAK LUBRICATION
FIRESTONE TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Tel. Bra. 0006
Academy and Washington Streets
Braintree

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables
CANNED GOODS, FRUIT
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

BROCKTON

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

GURNEY BROS. CO.
100 Years Service
100 Per Cent Reputation
The best value for your money
122 MAIN STREET BROCKTON

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 9 a m to 12 m Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY

Our August Fur Sale
Going on now
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Lowell, Mass.

LYNN

Wear a
CLIPPER CRAFT
Hollywood Suit
Styled by Dunbar Dixon
Here's a Man's suit that's winning top honors. Originated in Hollywood among best-dressed screen stars.
Still Only **$25**
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn. Massachusetts
The Men's Store

back to school
fabrics
visit our yard goods department for all the new fall fabrics
★
T. W. ROGERS CO.
UNION ST.

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Up to 16 Square Yards
Gold Seal Congoleum
Laid Free to Your Floor!
$11.84
$1 Week
Beautiful New Patterns. Long Wearing Finish. Easily Cleaned.
RUDERMAN'S
66 High St. Medford — 42 Ferry St. Malden — 544 Main St. Melrose

Summer Dresses $1.98, $2.98, $3.98
VACATION SPORTSWEAR
for Women and Children
Slack Suits at $1.19 and $1.98
JONES STORES, Inc.
116 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main St., Melrose

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
Geo. H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS
for all occasions
160 Pleasant St. Malden 0500

MEDFORD

"Home of Quality and Service"
MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 5544 — 364 Boston Avenue
JENNEY GASOLINE now Solvenized
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

BOWMAN'S MARKET
George A. Bowman, Prop.
Fancy Beef, Pork, Lamb, Veal, Poultry
Deliveries to all parts of Medford
240 Salem Street
Telephone Mystic 0649—0650

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
AUTHORIZED Ford DEALERS
— SALES —
Dependable Service on Ford — Mercury — Lincoln-Zephyr. Every mechanic factory trained. Guaranteed used cars.
88 HARVARD AVENUE, WEST MEDFORD
TEL. ARLINGTON 6760

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a m to 12 m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 — 897 Main Street

SUNOCO GAS
We Carry
KNOX GELATINE
OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke — Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

Spear's Taste Tempters
Tomato Juice 30 oz. bottles, 20c
CHEESE
Cream ..... 27c (9 oz.)
Cottage ..... 15c (9 oz.)
Spread ..... 21c (9 oz.)
Chive ..... 14c (5 oz.)
In Novelty Glasses
Include these products in today's luncheon order
CLINTON W. SPEAR
37 Central St., Wakefield Cry 0610

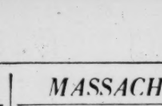
'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE. 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

NEW BEDFORD



Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

New Bedford Steam Dye House
Guaranteed Odorless Cleaning
690 Pleasant Street Dial 68261
New Bedford, Mass.
Main Street, Falmouth, Mass.
Estab. 1886 Arthur H. Bennett, Prop.

Ready to Use or Put Away
Parsons Laundry Co., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

The Wool Shop
243 Union Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Aug. 15 to Aug. 24
Back to School Sale of 54" Woolens at $1.49 yd.

BUSH & CO. INC.
Est. 1885
J. T. Champion, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
NOW you can answer the Call of Your Country
JOIN OUR DEFENSE BOND CLUB
Starting at 75c a Week
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600 — Las. 9890, Las. 9624, Big. 0277
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TUNE UP FOR YOUR VACATION
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781

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ENGLAND

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Antique Furniture Restored by Skilled Craftsmen

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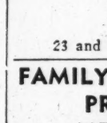
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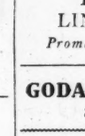
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ENGLAND

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Today and every day Quality and Style
can be found in every Department at
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Seeing Eye" Horse

Los Angeles

Sandy is a sorrel horse, almost a deep red, with tail and mane to match. He is about 16 hands, and has all the markings of a thoroughbred.

Many know of the dependability of the "seeing eye" dog to guide and care for his master, but here is the first horse we've heard of who assumes this responsibility, for Sandy's master cannot see.

"Sandy is the most remarkable horse I've ever owned or ridden," says his owner. "Until losing my eyesight in 1912, as a cowboy on the Montana Range I had ridden hundreds of horses. But Sandy is different from them all. I never knew a horse with so much intelligence, loyalty, and responsibility.

"From the first time I began to ride him, seven years ago, without

Sandy

any special training at all, he seemed to realize his responsibility. I'm sure he sensed that his rider needed protection and guidance.

"He's full of life, but he knows when to use it. When we must cross a busy highway or two, Sandy slows down a little; then I feel his arched neck turn first to the left, then to the right. Sometimes he stops suddenly to wait for a rushing auto to pass on the left. But instantaneously he determines what to do and if no cars are within danger-distance, Sandy bows his neck, lifts his head high, and trots across the highway.

"On one occasion, an auto coming at full speed suddenly appeared on a narrow stretch—as out of a blue sky. At that time Sandy and his rider were too far ahead of their companion to hear her voice shouting to slow down. But Sandy was equal to the emergency and discharged his responsibility creditably. Of course, the driver of the auto had no way of knowing that the rider on the approaching horse could not see. Without halting his speed Sandy lunged to the left in time to miss the automobile and on he and his rider went. Ordinarily, Sandy would have jumped, or turned out to the right. But at this point on the trail, to do so would have meant disaster to both horse and rider. Sandy sensed this and did the unusual thing by jumping to the left of the automobile.

"On the Montana range, 35 years ago, I rode all kinds of horses—some good, some bad, some intelligent. But none like Sandy. He's one among a million," says his sightless owner and rider, J. Robert Atkinson of Los Angeles, vice-president and managing director of the Braille Institute of America, Inc.

Daily Quotation

THE manner of the giving shows the character of the giver, more than the gift itself.—LAVATER.

In Lighter Vein

Of Course

"Hoo mony o' they caramels do I get fer a penny?"

"Eight or nine," replied the shopkeeper, casually.

"Och, then, I'll ha'e nine."

Ouch!

Of all the sad surprises,
There's nothing to compare
With treading in the darkness
On a step that wasn't there.
—Rays of Sunshine

The Customers

Lady of the house (to departing plumber): "I must say that you've done very well and disproved the old adage of a plumber always forgetting."

Plumber: "Thank you, ma'am. If you saw the number of bills I send out at the end of the month you'd know it wasn't only plumbers who forgot."

Filled the Bill

With a haughty air, the elderly lady entered a jeweller's shop and, with much fuss, settled herself in a chair by the counter. Then she inspected the youthful assistant through her lorgnette and said coldly:

"I want a really suitable and useful present for a titled friend, but it must be quite inexpensive."

The youth's desire to help went several steps too far, as he suggested briefly:

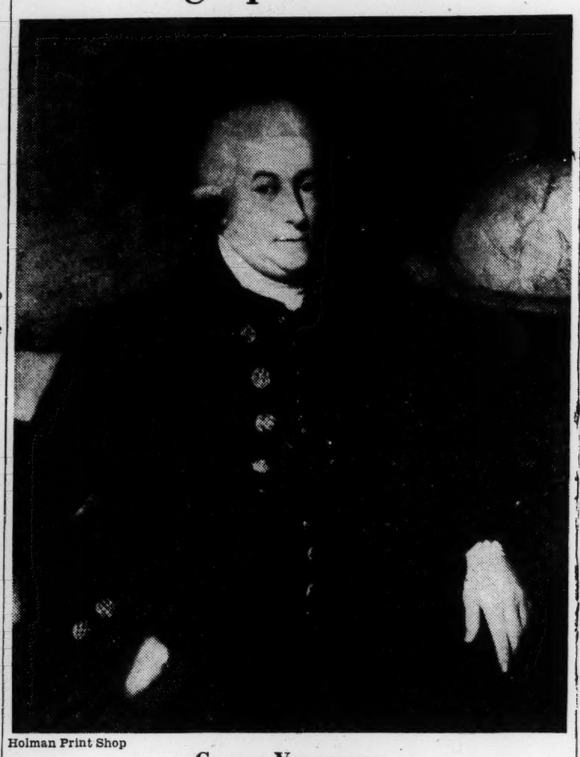
"Well, madam, what about a tin of metal polish to clean his coronet with?"—Answers.

Brevities

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Happy days are here again. The tired business man is complaining about having more orders on the books than can be filled.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Cheer up. Some day we may have city officials zealous enough to see how much of the taxpayers' money they can save—not how much they can spend.

Biographical Lines



Holman Print Shop

George Vancouver
1757-1798

VANCOUVER DESERVES a prominent place among explorers.
His discoveries stand out in a century of great voyages.
He was born in the ancient port of King's Lynn, Norfolk.
His father held an office of deputy collector of customs.
Young George grew amid the alluring sights of far-off lands.
Longing to be a seaman, at thirteen he enlisted in the navy.
One day Captain Cook dropped anchor in the Downs close by.
And when Cook sailed on his second voyage, the boy joined him.
He visited New Zealand, the New Hebrides, and New Caledonia.
He felt the deck tremble at mighty undercurrents of the sea.
He gazed at icebergs towering a hundred feet above the ship.
He learned to procure fresh water from the ice-covered riggings.
At twenty he had circumnavigated the world with a master.
When the master left for a third journey, he again followed him.
This tremendous experience determined the course of his life.

IN 1791 ENGLAND prepared an expedition to the North Pacific;
The main purpose of this great enterprise was twofold:
To regain a land the Spaniards had taken on the West Coast.
To make an accurate survey of the Northwest Pacific shore.
One day Vancouver was ordered to attend the Board of Admiralty:
To his surprise he had been appointed Commander of the mission.
Two ships were soon fitted out for a long and thorough work:
The "Discovery" was to carry twenty guns and a hundred men.
The tender "Chatham" was to carry ten guns and forty men.
Everything ready, Vancouver sailed fearlessly into unknown seas.
And a year later found the ships leaving Hawaii for America.

A DASHING swell met them as they neared the New World.
Phosphorous lights slimed the sea in a trail of rippling fire.
Then to the fore, compact as a wall appeared a majestic land.
It was California towering out of the surf near Mendocino.
But torrents of rain suddenly blotted both surf and shore. . . .
The gales that had driven others off now lashed Vancouver. . . .
However, the two ships worked their way up the jagged coast.
And the work of surveying, a strenuous, complicated work, began.
Vancouver's method of procedure was very characteristic:
He pushed his ships as far as possible into uncharted waters.
Then he carried out his survey of the place in open rowboats.
Often these parties went 150 miles away from their base.
Frequently the trips lasted two, three, or four weeks at a time.
Everywhere the claims of other sailors were carefully checked.
The work done, the chief always rewarded his brave officers:
One after another had geographical spots named in his honor.

IN THREE YEARS Vancouver had charted 4,000 miles of coast.
He had penetrated many an inlet from California to Alaska.
He had received the surrender of Nootka from the Spaniards.
During all this time not a word had arrived from home.
His work being completed, the explorer decided to return,
And the two ships commenced the long voyage back to England. . . .
Strangely enough, Vancouver failed to locate three great rivers:
He missed the Columbia, the Frazer and the Skenna waterways.
But though he missed them, he missed practically nothing else:
He discovered over two hundred geographical features.
He did this in a region inhabited almost entirely by savages.
He did it with primitive instruments and far from repair docks.
The accuracy of his Chart stirred admiration among scientists.
This masterly piece of work greatly stimulated colonization.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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Did You Ever Wonder

How "Slow Motion" Movies Are Made?

Motion pictures which show the action at the same speed on the screen as it had in reality are the result of taking 16 pictures a second on a strip of film and then projecting the pictures at that same rate.

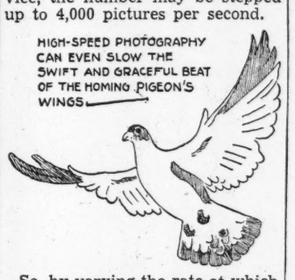
If, however, the camera is slowed down so that it takes less than 16 pictures a second, then projecting the film at the usual rate will result in speeding up the action on the screen. Such speeding up of action is useful in making studies of plant growth, motions of celestial bodies, and other instances of very slow movement.

On the other hand, if the camera is turned more rapidly, so that more than 16 pictures per second are recorded on the film, projecting the film at standard speed results in "slow motion" on the screen. A simple example will show why this is so.

Let us assume that the camera is speeded up so as to take 64 pictures a second. Projected at 16 pictures a second it would take four seconds to reproduce on the screen an action which required but one second to perform in real life, so the movement involved would be slowed up to one-fourth speed.

High-speed photography has widely varied applications for fact-finding in physical science and industry. It has been used for the study of air flow around airplane parts; in ballistic studies; studying high-speed machinery in action; in the chemistry of soap lather, gaseous emulsions, and ore flotation, etc.

Some ultra-high-speed cameras take 1,500 pictures a second, in which case the film races past the lens at well over a mile a minute. For other slow-motion studies the camera may run at a speed of 2,500 pictures a second, and with a specially constructed device, the number may be stepped up to 4,000 pictures per second.

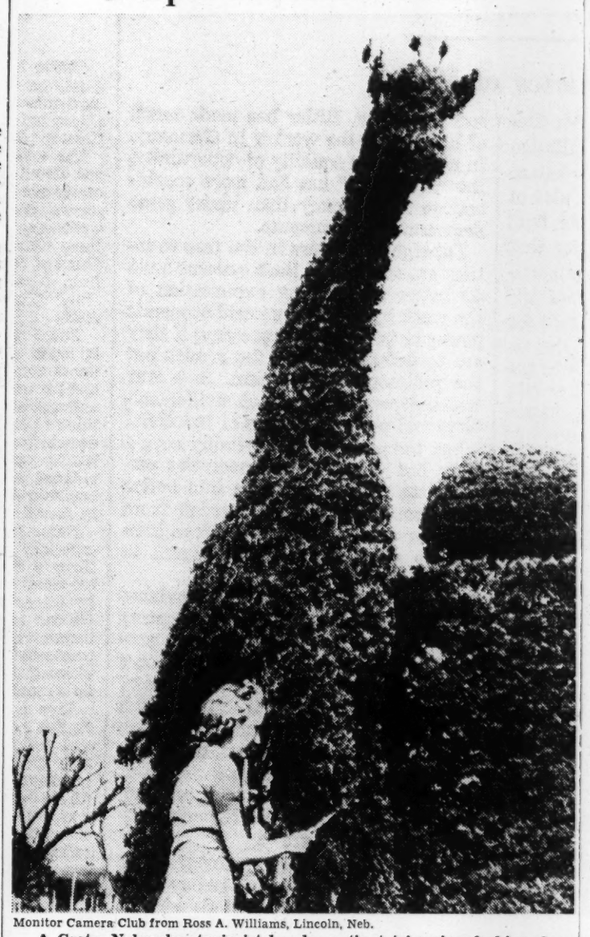


So, by varying the rate at which the pictures are taken, plants may seem to rush through the growth and development of weeks or months in a few minutes; or speeding bullets may be slowed sufficiently for their flight to be carefully checked and studied.—**W. P. Keasbey**

The Art of Assembly

The Art of Assembly is a great art and far-reaching in its scope. It includes parliamentary law—but parliamentary law applies only to the rules governing deliberative bodies, while the Art of Assembly deals with ethics, tolerance, proportion, expediency, and executive efficiency. It even—as exemplified by the voluntary organizations which form so large a part of our social life—concerns itself with community relations. Starting next week a regular column on the Art of Assembly will appear Tuesdays and Fridays, on the Daily Features Page.

Juniper Becomes a Giraffe



Monitor Camera Club from Ross A. Williams, Lincoln, Neb.

A Crete, Nebraska, topiarist has by patient trimming fashioned a life-sized giraffe out of a juniper tree. The upkeep for this particular zoological specimen is negligible.

A Verse for Today . . .

He shall call upon me, and I will answer him: I will be with him in trouble; I will deliver him, and honour him.
—Ps. 91:15.

Where Would You Find—

1. The famous foreign university founded by the grandson of Charlemagne?
2. The home State of Senator Sheridan Downey?
3. A macaw?
4. Königsberg?
5. Blowing Rock?
6. A Mongolian?
7. The last State to secede from the Union?
8. The nation which owns the island of Saint Helena?
9. Mount Lincoln?
10. The region of South Africa which was added to the British Empire by the statesman, Cecil John Rhodes?

(Answers appear on this page)

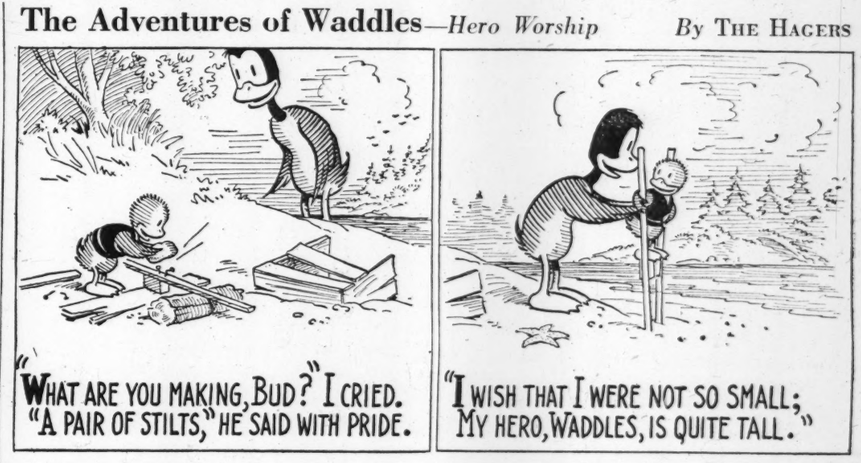
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The University of Pavia, Italy; founded in 825 by Lothaire
2. California
3. A large, brilliantly colored, tropical American parrot.
4. A fortified university city in northeastern Prussia.
5. A huge granite rock 1,780 feet above the Johns River Gorge in western North Carolina, from which a magnificent view is obtained; also the well-known resort town near the rock.
6. A member of one of the yellow races of Asia
7. Tennessee, on June 8, 1861.
8. A British island in the South Atlantic; here Napoleon was detained from 1815-1821
9. Colorado; 14,284 feet.
10. Rhodesia.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Hero Worship*

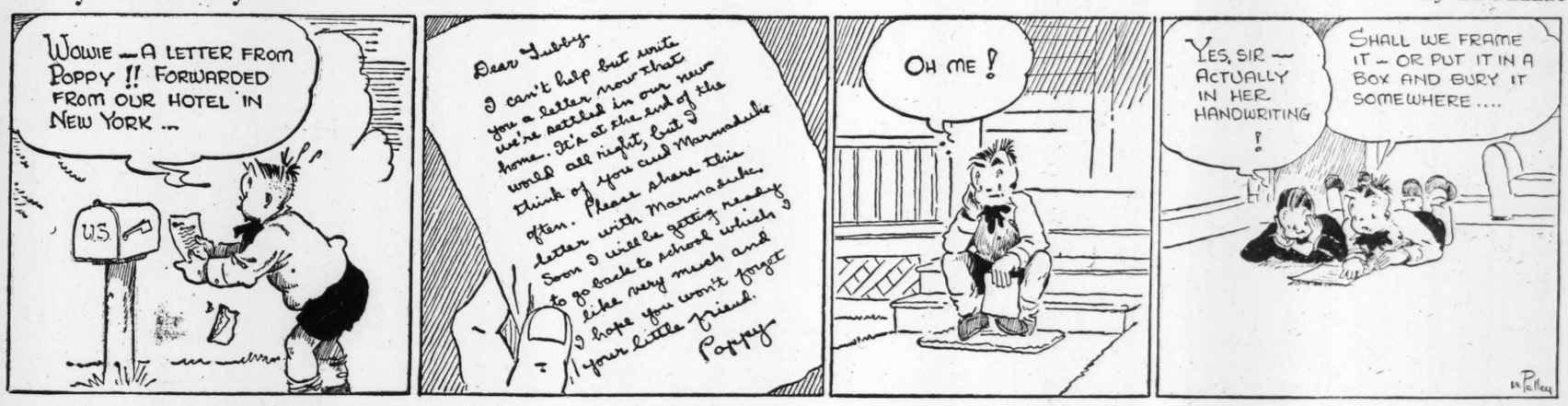
By THE HAGERS


"WHAT ARE YOU MAKING, BUD?" I CRIED. "A PAIR OF STILTS," HE SAID WITH PRIDE.
"I WISH THAT I WERE NOT SO SMALL; MY HERO, WADDLES, IS QUITE TALL."

WITH STIFF LONG STRIDES HE STARTED OUT— A KNIGHT, A PRINCE, OR KING, NO DOUBT.
BUT I WAS WRONG! BUD MADE IT PLAIN THAT HIS TALL "HERO" WAS A CRANE.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Treasure*

By LE PELLEY


WOWIE—A LETTER FROM POPPY !! FORWARDED FROM OUR HOTEL IN NEW YORK ...
U.S.
Dear Tubby,
I can't help but write you a letter now that we're settled in our new home. It's at the end of the world all right, but I think of you and Marmaduke often. Please share this letter with Marmaduke. Soon I will be getting ready to go back to school which I like very much and I hope you won't forget your little friend.
Poppy
OH ME!
YES, SIR—ACTUALLY IN HER HANDWRITING !
SHALL WE FRAME IT—OR PUT IT IN A BOX AND BURY IT SOMEWHERE ....

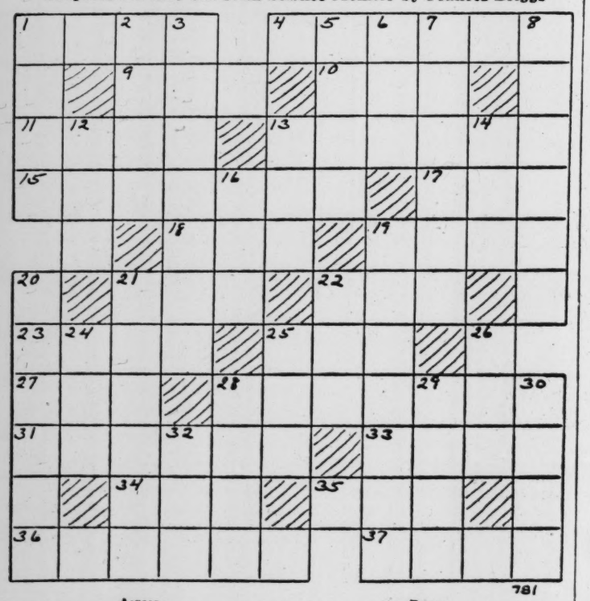
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*You Can't Have the Blues and a Frolic Too*

By RODGERS

Gilbert was feeling a little blue this morning. "It won't be long before I have to go back to the city," he said—
Which reminded me that pretty soon the Boss and I would also be leaving the farm—
Still, on the other hand, I couldn't see any reason to bother about that today—
So I started a rumpus!
And from that moment on, we thought no more about it!

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



781

Across

1—What is a metrical composition?
4—Where was Caruso born?
9—What creature fed on malt in certain Mother Goose rhyme?
10—Creek.
11—To be active or busy.
13—What German operatic soprano was born in 1885?
15—Who was reputed founder of the Greek drama?
17—What suffix denotes "process"?
18—Still.
19—What is a small stalk?
21—What is the solid part of a design called in lacemaking?
22—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
23—What goddess did ancient Egyptians worship?
25—To grow old.
27—How many sides has a decagon?
28—What are grown by a floraculturist?
31—Who composed oratorio "The Messiah"?
—What operatic soprano was born in New Zealand?
34—What is an electrified particle?
35—Bitter vetch is what?
36—Spirited horses are called what?
37—Manx cat is minus what?

Down

1—What American aviator piloted the "Winnie Mae"?
2—What is a city of Pennsylvania?
3—Who challenged Apollo to a contest of flute with lyre?
5—Who was Greek god of war?
6—Who is a character created by A. A. Milne?
7—What is flying island of "Gulliver's Travels"?
8—What is a Florida and West Indian fish similar to the sheepshead?
12—Article.
13—To strike.
14—Before.
16—Would you row, pet, or don a muntjac?
19—Who is a Highland Jacobite in Stevenson's "Kidnapped"?
20—A tithingman collects what?
21—What was first name of Mrs. Fiske, American actress?
22—Self.
24—Ocean.
25—Every one.
26—What is a city of Nebraska?
28—To ward off.
29—A swan is brother of what operatic heroine?
30—Would you sail, plow, or tame a polacre?
32—Female rabbit is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Charter of Peace

It was a peace conference, this dramatic Churchill-Roosevelt consultation in the North Atlantic. It was no less so because the two leaders talked also of ways and means to insure "the final destruction of Nazi tyranny," for that is plainly a prerequisite of any genuine peace. The chief product of the meeting is a basic charter of peace for the kind of world free men can live in.

Here is a splendid alternative to the Nazi "new order" of slavery. It should appeal not only to the people of Britain and America, not only to the nations now held in Hitler's European concentration camp, but to all men who love liberty and justice. Germans can find in it hopes for generosity and fairness which may cut behind the Nazi-taught fear that defeat will mean dismemberment and disgrace. The second point touching "no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned" comes close to promising no dismemberment.

The fourth point also holds out definite hope to Germans, and all other peoples who feel themselves to be in a "have not" position, by pledging an effort to provide for the enjoyment of "access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world." This will be a difficult promise to carry out. Britons and Americans will have to re-educate themselves in the fundamental value both spiritually and materially of applying the Golden Rule to trade relations.

If it was economic warfare which gave Hitlerism its chance by creating distress in Germany, plans to drop the weapons of that warfare and seek a wider prosperity by sharing trade are vital to a more decent and stable world order. One of the best ways to begin building on the fine platform laid down in the Eight Points would be specific promises to develop and extend the Hull freer-trade program.

The fifth point, closely related to the fourth, also holds a strong appeal in its aspirations for international collaboration for improved labor standards and social security. Hitler has made much of his care of the worker in Germany. In rationing, in equality of opportunity, the "little man" has had more consideration in Germany than under some democratic governments.

Far-sighted leaders in the free countries are aware that their systems must do better in avoiding exploitation of the weak by those who wield economic power or political bloc pressure if they are to defeat not only the armies but the philosophy of Fascism. In a war which depends so much on civilian soldiers and on the products of industrial labor, the people will inevitably have a very big voice. The democracies can translate political freedom into better living conditions and into freedom from want or fear, but they will need here also to advance from the general to the specific.

On the basic question of organizing "a permanent system of general security" the Churchill-Roosevelt program is honest and realistic. It says nothing about a federation or league of nations but recognizes that some such organization must be established before there can be more than one-sided disarmament. Until the abandonment of the use of force can be realized, they are prepared to face the responsibility of re-establishing order.

This implies an international police force—already developing naturally in the Dutch, Norwegian and Polish and American participation in the British sea and air forces and in the Lend-Lease collaboration for industrial defense power. For the present this is the most hopeful road to peace.

The joint declaration is honest and realistic also in advancing the Eight Points as aspirations rather than pledges. The extent to which they can be carried out depends first of all on successful defense against Hitlerism and then on processes of education in world citizenship. But the very nature of free and Christian people, the very necessities of a close-knit world, guarantee the eventual realization of a charter of peace along these lines.

Modes and a New Mood

The new millinery fashions, which always, according to Miss Elizabeth Hawes, faithfully prognosticate trends in feminine mood and temper, promise to be plainer this fall, more sober, perhaps more functional. Some of the "little numbers" which may prove to be most popular will completely hide the hair, so that on the street the coiffure will not matter in the least.

Miss Hawes—designer, fashion expert, and author of "Fashion Is Spinach"—thinks this is evidence that American women will be very busy with defense work this winter, and that in any case their frame of mind will be more serious.

Men who ridiculed recent millinery absurdities could not laugh them away; for at the time, they served an excellent purpose, as any woman, conscious of the morale value of a bit of frivolity, could testify. Eventually the foolish little maiden tires of her foolish little bonnet and begins to think of more important things. Plenty of women will be thinking, too, this winter, and not so much about themselves.

An Ill-Advised Strike

The strike at the Curtiss-Wright propeller factory in Caldwell, New Jersey, is one of those strikes that never should have occurred. Fortunately it has been ended now, but in the eight days it lasted it cost nearly 30,000 man-hours of labor on propellers urgently needed for military airplanes.

It was primarily a jurisdictional dispute between the American Federation of Labor machinists' union and an independent union which had already won a National Labor Board election in the Caldwell and Clifton plants. If organized labor expects public support it should use the facilities the public has set up to protect labor's rights. The charge that the independent union was company-dominated was, if anything, a matter for hearing on an appeal to the Labor Board, not a subject for a strike.

Last May the executive council of the A. F. of L. called upon its affiliated international unions to take disciplinary action against any local union indulging in a strike in a defense industry without having exhausted the possibilities of conciliation. Federation officials have helped control rash local leadership in many cases, but the International Association of Machinists needs to make a better record than it did in taking over a walkout that was called without attempt at mediation and that apparently fell of its own weight.

"Defense Drivers"

"Defense driver" is a fitting title for the motorist who has learned consideration for the safety of others. He is the Nation's defense against highway casualties. He is the backbone of the national defense drive against gasoline waste. Gasoline rationings or restrictions upon fuel sales hold no dismay for him, since limits upon "gas" use are directed solely against wasteful driving practices.

Coincident with filling station shutdowns at night along the Atlantic Seaboard, there is emanating from State executives, safety agencies and gasoline companies a steady flow of "good driver" education. Governor Lehman of New York has released a ten-point driving technique guaranteed to promote safety while conserving gasoline. The Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles is "cracking down" on speeds of more than 40 miles an hour and threatening to tag motorists who go over 25 miles an hour in some places.

At the same time, drivers are being advised over the radio, by street signs, gasoline station placards, and newspaper advertisements and articles how to get the most mileage out of their fuel.

Emergencies are sometimes necessary adjuncts of economy. In the use of gasoline, United States motorists are notoriously wasteful. The nation's annual highway toll, exceeding the American casualties of the last World War every year, attest to driving practices that burn gasoline recklessly.

Gasoline rationing, if sensibly administered, may provide an instance in which the just need not suffer with the unjust. For the motorist who has schooled himself in the technique of relaxed driving in order to play safe can get twice as much mileage from his gasoline as the driver who speeds, jams on his brakes, or leaps to the fore at every traffic signal.

Hence, if rationing comes to the eastern seaboard States, it will place a premium on good driving at the same time it penalizes the careless.

Denying that the German military uses the word "Blitzkrieg," a Nazi spokesman says: "The only term that counts is this one—final victory." One Nazi statement that cannot be questioned!

That quizzical look on Paterfamilias's face is not caused by the news note that women's hats will be 25 per cent higher in price this fall but by the milliners' assurance that they will be "sensible."

The Bookshelf

France Calling

"Little by little France has been getting a grip on herself again." This is one of the most encouraging notes struck by the writers whose letters make up THEY SPEAK FOR A NATION (New York: Doubleday Doran. $2).

The editors, Eve Curie, Philippe Barrès, and Raoul de Roussy de Sales, taking what must have been an amorphous mass of anger, sorrow, despair, defiance, patriotism, human weakness, sublime courage, have organized these elements into eleven chapters: "The Spirit of Resistance," "Life in Paris," "News from Alsace Lorraine," "The Prisoners of War," "The Children—the Students," and so forth.

Under their expert handling the book is much more than an expression of national and individual emotion. Soldiers who had learned the accepted standards of international behavior in wartime tell what they think of Nazi methods in prison camps. Men demobilized when they would rather have fought speak their hearts about the foe without and the enemy within. Details of hardship stand out against courageous advice to Americans to go on helping the British.

Naturally, opinions about Vichy and especially about Marshal Pétain are diverse. Many a Frenchman knows his country and his country's empire is being sold out, piece by piece, to the Axis. On the other hand, no one can know better than the French themselves what gruelling pressure the Nazi overlords can exert by withholding supplies of food, and of raw materials needed by French factories.

This is a tragic hour for France—the French people are caught in the economic and political crossfire of their friends and foes. When the last battle against the Nazi tyranny has been won—though it may be by others — most of the French people will doubtless deserve Milton's accolade for those who also serve though they can only stand and wait.

C. W. M.

Our Readers Say—

Should United States Take Over French Colonies?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is but one nation that can prevent Hitler from occupying sooner or later, the remains of Pétain's crumbling empire. That Nation is the United States. In conjunction with the other nations of this hemisphere, we should, under the Pact of Havana, occupy all territories, bordering on the Atlantic or in Caribbean waters, still loyal to fettered France. In conjunction with Australia and New Zealand, we should occupy all Vichy-held islands in the Pacific. In conjunction with the Union of South Africa, we should occupy Madagascar and any "French" islands in the Indian Ocean. The question of what should be done about North Africa is indeed a hard one to answer. Perhaps Prime Minister Churchill knows the answer.

Some will argue that this would be the zenith of imperialism. Isolationists will argue that Vichy should be allowed to rule her own colonial possessions. I, however, believe that to allow Vichy to govern her empire would be to invite disaster. Sooner or later, whenever he is ready, Hitler will take these important colonies. If, or should I say, when we occupy Vichy's colonies, we can do one of two things:

(1) Hold some of them, or all of them, in "protective custody" until the war is over.

(2) Turn them over to General de Gaulle.

This is not imperialism. It is merely common sense, such as our great President showed in beating Hitler to the punch with regard to Iceland.

Perhaps, who knows, Marshal Pétain is secretly hoping we do occupy his crumbling empire.

RICHARD MILNE

Crawford Notch, N. H.

Blueprints for Reconstruction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Statesmen and writers in the democracies have been presenting to the public plans and proposals which must happen "after this is all over." The vital importance of co-operation among the free democracies is being stressed by President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and other enlightened statesmen.

Careful thought and study of Federal Union by every individual of the free democracies, will help tremendously in solving the problems which may be presented, problems which may not be solved at one sitting by representatives from the various nations. Some may be interested in the following partial list of books available on this subject:

"Union Now with Britain," by C. K. Streit.

"The Ending of Armageddon," by Lord Lothian.

"The United States of Europe," by Briand.

"Civitas Dei," by Lionel Curtis.

"A British View of Federal Union," by Sir William Beveridge.

"A Scientist's View," by J. Huxley.

"A French View of Federation," by Georges Scele.

"Isolated America," by R. L. Buell.

"Where Do We Go From Here?" by Harold Laski.

The much-loved American poet Whittier wrote, "That all of good the past has had remains to make our own time glad." The good presented by the League of Nations can make a valuable contribution to the "new order." Worth-while achievements in personal and individual experiences have often been accomplished by patient perseverance.

C. F. J.

Toronto

Freedom-Conscious?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The latest Fortune Poll (acknowledged the most accurate in the country) now shows that some 58 per cent of the people favor militant intervention in this war, as contrasted to only 26 per cent at the beginning of it.

Thus, despite the persistent efforts of the isolationists and appeasers, the American people show the world just this: It is not that they are becoming more war-minded but they are becoming more freedom-conscious.

(Mrs.) A. H. DE RUILOBA

New York

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Hope-Inspiring

"Jack Canuck" Does a Job

Naturally the fact is not news to bankers and business people who have it to deal with every day, and, indeed, I knew something about it in a vague sort of way, like nearly everyone else. But there's a difference between knowing there's a war on and actually seeing some of its effects.

It's the business of the exchange differential between the United States and Canada that I'm talking about—something with which thousands of tourists from the south side of the border are coming in contact this summer. Our personal introduction to this Canadian wartime economic problem showed us how Americans can greatly help the Dominion's war effort — and without really giving up a thing themselves!

We stopped at a homey little tea room at the spot where the highway crosses the Thames, partook of refreshments that cost 80 cents, gave the cashier a ten-dollar bill—and received $10.20 in change! Our first impulse, as we stood outside reading the bilingual inscriptions on the bank notes and studying the beavers, moose, and fishing schooners on the silver coins, was to go back and say to the cashier, "We don't want to take advantage of you," and give back the bonus.

Then we realized that we were *not* taking advantage of our good friends and neighbors; that, indeed, we are selling them something they were eager to buy. Still we felt somewhat conscience-stricken and mentally vowed to give our "profit" to the British war relief.

* * *

Canada vitally needs all the American dollars it can get. And we who may have an opportunity to spend summer vacations in the Dominion can help Canada get them. Canada's buying power in the United States helps greatly in keeping up the flow of desperately needed tanks, guns, ammunition across the narrowing moat to the bridgehead in Britain. It is true that economists from both sides of the border are at work on a plan to overcome Canada's annual $300,000,000 deficit in trade with the United States, but in the meantime Dominion war purchases in the States are dependent upon Canadian ability to get U. S. dollars. So every tourist can help.

Thirty cents of every dollar of war orders in Canadian factories is spent in the United States for fuel and material, we are told. But if they didn't spend *one* of those dollars in the States, Canadians would deserve American help. Their neighbors might recall that Canadians' long hours of labor, their self-denial, their sacrifices are all part of a battle to preserve for the world those liberties which Americans, because they have always known them as a Nation, may have come to conceive as a perpetual right.

* * *

There were evidences of those sacrifices in Toronto. The Ontario metropolis as I remembered it was a much more bustling place and I could not at first account for the quiet. There were as many people on the streets, on the street-cars and the ferries to the Island—even in the movies with their 20 per cent tax. And then I remembered the gasoline tax.

"Eleven cents Dominion tax and 2 cents Provincial," the soprano-voiced boy in knee pants who filled the tank had told me. That made gas range from 29 to 33 cents a gallon.

It was not the tax but the reason for it that made motor cars fewer. Loyal Canadians are conserving vitally necessary fuel. Gladly they pay the tax when motoring is necessary—but on pleasure bent, and even to and from office and factory, they use bicycles. Personally I had not seen so many since the League of American Wheelmen used to fill the macadam roads and frighten the horses on Sundays back in the pre-war era.

Canada's gasoline tax is a symbol of the burden its free men and women have assumed in order to retain the institutions they love. The Dominion's people have undertaken sacrifices of time and treasure hardly equalled during World War I.

Everyone shares in the war burden—fighting, producing, going without. Income taxes in the highest bracket are 85 per cent. Practically every individual's income above subsistence goes to the Government, either in heavy taxes or as subscriptions to loans or war savings issues. One person in eight, I learned, is pledged to the regular, continued purchase of War Savings Certificates and one in thirteen to the current Victory Loan.

* * *

As one drives through practically any of the Eastern Provinces, camps, artillery ranges, airfields, and training grounds are evident. Canada, with 11,500,000 population, has built up an army of 300,000 fighting men in twenty months. At that rate, the United States would have 3,600,000 under arms. By March next the Dominion will have 575,000 in the service—most of them volunteers. The young men are in uniform everywhere. That was why the filling-station lad was in knee trousers and why we saw girls and older men driving taxis. That, too, was why children and dowagers predominated in the amusement places and on the beaches—with a scattering of gray-clad R. C. A. F. boys and infantrymen in khaki shorts, on leave. And how joyfully they greet Americans!

* * *

"Hi, Yankee!" shouted a hiking group as our car with an American license plate went by. And despite the fact that this was a fighting word for certain Southern-born members of our party, they waved and shouted back, "Hi, Canuck!"

A militiaman in o. d. who told us, at our request, about General Brock's statue on Queenston Heights (where the Canadians drove the American regulars over the cliff 125 years ago) was pathetically anxious that we forget it. "That was a long time ago," he said with a smile. He needn't have worried; most of us south of the border never heard of the incident.

As far as I'm concerned, if I had another vacation this year, I'd spend it in Canada—and my money, too—for more reasons than one.

M. W. B.

The Wide Horizon

Light in New Jersey

By Wyona Dashwood

Between New Jersey's veteran Democratic "boss," Mayor Frank Hague, and the Republican majority leadership of its Legislature, those who hope for less of political finagling in government in the Garden State have little to choose. The Hague role has been more in the public prints because of its flagrant assumption of prerogatives of overlordship; the Republican lawmaking control is content to be a dreary copy of other undistinguished bodies serving the cause of jobs and patronage.

That Gov. Charles Edison, a Democrat, was able to find in one the instrument with which to belabor the other is a peculiar phenomenon of American politics. It is now evident that, in leading a Republican fight for revision of the New Jersey railroad tax system, in which the Governor triumphed over the man and the machine that helped elect him to office last fall, Mr. Edison alone was ready to put ethics above partisanship in State affairs. When, after this head blow at Hague supremacy, he besought the Republican majority in the Legislature to lead the way to constitutional improvements to which both parties were committed, he found no allies in this further disinterested public service.

* * *

The reform proposal was based on wide recognition of the need of redrafting a century-old basic law ill-adapted to modern government requirements. The Governor's appeal for its implementation was conciliatory, convincing and on a high level. That it failed of affirmative action as the lawmakers recessed until November should draw a vivid comparison in the public thought between the two approaches on public issues. They were simply holding to the selfish and narrow political instincts that so dominated other session procedure as to make the railroad tax relief legislation seem a fluke in the record.

Much the same evaluation must be given to Mayor Hague's statement yielding leadership of the party to Governor Edison in a declaration of war against both the Governor and the handful of Democratic legislators who opposed the Hague railroad tax views. Whether the renunciation was a mere maneuver designed to extricate himself from an untenable position on which he had lavished $100,000 of public monies in advertising, or whether, as the Mayor insisted, it was in order not to "becloud" the issue with personal conflict, it would seem to be an admission of altered status.

* * *

In any case it has made for public conviction that this last of the important old-school American political bosses is finally in retreat, and the fur-flying split it heralds in New Jersey Democratic ranks will be heartening to forces that have witnessed with dismay the Hague ability to ride out twenty-two years of investigations and reform assaults.

Political supposition has it that the Governor's challenge was prelude to a bid, with Roosevelt Administration support, to wrest control of the State party from the "I-am-the-Law" Mayor. This aside, the Governor as the acknowledged and responsible leader of his party in the State, is justified in his stand for a Democratic State Chairman and Democratic National Committeeman from New Jersey more representative of his own political ideals and policies.

Governor Edison is a newcomer in politics, but his first year in office has given him a stature head and shoulders above others on the New Jersey political plain. He is giving the public a life-sized portrait of the gratifying phenomenon that sometimes lightens the American political scene—a man who looks on office without cynicism and is able to fill it in terms of courage and leadership.

Mirror of World Opinion

Soldiers and Drink

Mr. Justice Atkinson, commenting recently on a case in which a soldier, aged 22, was acquitted on a manslaughter charge, remarked: "It is rather disturbing that soldiers can go to public-houses to be served with drink after drink and be turned out at closing time in the condition this man was in. I feel strongly about licensees who serve drink after drink to young soldiers." This was a timely observation. The scandal of over-serving young soldiers with drink calls for strong action as well as for strong feeling. There is reason to believe that it is all too common.—*Scottish Temperance Reformer*, Glasgow.

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